FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

o. 1201.—Vol. XXVIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1858.

STAMPED....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON (established 14 years), TRANSACTS every BUSINESS in MINING SHARES, but, not being a DEALER, BUYS and SELLS or orders confided to him.

Onlined depressed state of the mining market for the majority of speculative all its buoyancy for dividend ones, offer an excellent opportunity to investors

25 Drake Walls.

26 R G E M O O R E, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

GEORGE MOORE will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

DIVIDEND.

26 Drake Walls.

1 Wh. Margaret, £59½.

orders confided to him.

ontinued depressed state of the mining market for the majority of speculative
and its buoyancy for dividend ones, offer an excellent opportunity to investors
ince profits. Mr. Chorrs will be glad to indicate such mines as have a settled
on in either class, his opinions on them being backed by experience, but not
a inhilible. There is always a selection of mines in demand, owing to improven the lodes, of which may be mentioned at the moment Pendeen, North Lowns,
reaville, Great Wheal Alfred, Wheal Vor, Calstock Consols, Providence, Tincroft,
Tolgus United, in all which Mr. Chorrs is a seller.

JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
MINING SHARE DEALER.

ARD, LOTHBURY (by the Bank of England). Has BUSINESS in the follow(ES. 1s a BUYER, for CASH, of most of the mining stock quoted in this
FOR SALE.

10 Herodsfoot. 27. JAMES B. BRENCHLEY to 19, TOKENHOUSE

ng, £121/4. Toigus, £60. Tamar, 10s. 9d. nis Lake, 31s. 3d. ville, 34s.

10 Herodsfoot. £7.

10 Hingston Down, £3½.

15 Kitty (Leiant), £3.

16 South Carn Brea.

1 South Toigus, £77½.

1 South Frances, £10.

2 South Frances, £10.

2 West Par Consols, 13s.

2 Rosewarne.

ared to deliver any, or all, of the above, if unsold, and suggests 15 South Carn Brea.

1 South Tolgus, £77\fomale.

1 South Frances, 210.

50 St. Day United, 12s. 6d.

20 Vale of Towy, 18s.

25 W. Tolvadden, 31s. 3d.

20 West Pur Consols, 13s.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

PETER WATSON has RETURNED to TOWN, having for the past three weeks been INSPECTING several MINES in CORNWALL and and will afford every information on written or personal application.

PECIAL REPORT (WEEKLY) WILL APPEAR IN
PETER WATSON'S "MINING CIRCULAR," by his own Agents. ABRIDGED
ITS will also be given, and important information on the present and future opeand prospects of mines throughout Cornwall and Devon, with advice thereon as
hase or sale of shares.

e or saile of shares.

No desire to have copies regularly sent them will be supplied for an annual m of £1 1s., or 6d. per copy.

And Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Offices,

3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

H.B. RYE DOES NOT ADVERTISE PRICES OF MINING SHARES, because the practice is highly prejudicial to mining enterprise, and blic interests. The prices advertised are no guide whatever in investing, and no as can be placed upon them. In consulting these advertised prices, it will always in that many eligible investments are WILFULLY depreciated, and many rotten terly worthless concerns foisted upon the public. Mr. Rye begs, however, to state saving a large connection, and practical experience extending over 18 years, he is it to offer the soundest advice regarding LEGITIMATE investments, and to transless upon terms most advantageous to his clients.

R E H Lelant). nd St. Aubyn.

8

N T E D.-Alfred Consols.
Carn Brea.
Carn Brea.
United Mines.
Hingston Down.
H. B. HYE, 77, Old Broad-street, August 29, 1858.

LEAN, MINE AND SHAREDEALER, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions.

CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS HTTES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES, (British and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market price, and at moderate commission. sest market price, and at moderate commission JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker. s given and required. rogmorton-street, London, E.C.

EN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.
Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

R. TREDINNICK, MINING ENGINEER, SENDS his ELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES

SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES he receipt of a Fee of One Guines he of Cornich and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy. In per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Afried Consols, the Providence and ret, South Caradon, and the Devon Great Consols Districts, 2s. 6d. each. Idea Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are market, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-spock commission of 2/4 per cent.

Shares bought and sold on commission of 2/4 per cent.

Shares bought and sold on commission of 2/4 per cent.

R. JOHN RISLEY, MINE SHARE BROKER, JAMAICA COFFEE HOUSE, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Commission, 1½ per cent.

J. Risley recommends the following dividend and progressive mines to the especies of capitalists:—South Caradon, Par Consols, Carn Brea, Wheal Trelawny, (Towy, Great South Tolgus, North Downs, East Basset, and Pendeen Consols J. Risley has frequently drawn the attention of capitalists, to Pendeen Consols being one of more than ordinary promise, believing it will ultimately prove one of feet mines in the district.

ENRY GOULD SHARP, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.,

Recommends the IMMEDIATE PURCHASE of the following SHARES, at preaffect prices:—
DIVIDEND MINES.
el Consols.

St. Day United.
Tincroft.

Worth Rowley.
Vale of Town.

ock Moor. ooi. South Tolgus

Providence Mines. Phœnix. Sortridge Consols. South Caradon. South Tolgus. South Frances r Hill. Carn Brea.

North Frances North Levant. Pedn-an-drea. Penstruthal.

St. Day United.
Tincroft.
Vale of Towy.
West Basset.
West Wheai Seton.
Wheai Arthur.
Wheai Basset.
Wheai Buller.
Wheal Buller.
Wheal Kitty (Lelant).
Wheai Trelawny. PROGRESSIVE MINES. Great Wheal Alfred. Kelly Bray. Lady Bertha. Lady Eliza (Limited). Redmoor.
South Carn Brea.
South Garras.
Tolvadden. Wheal Agar.
Wheal Grenville.
Wheal Harriett.
Wheal Ludcott.

—Mr. Shaap has just returned from Devon and Cornwall, and is in a position to rect and good information as to the best and safest mines for present investment. sultry, London, Aug. 27, 1858.

SORGE BUDGE, of 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—2 Rosewarne, 250 Moliand; 25 Wheal Grenville, 34s.; 100 Vale of Towy, 18s. 6d.; 25 Great I Vor. £29; 22 East Based, £160; 1 United Mines, 285; 10 North Frances, £7%; ackworthy Bridge, 7s. 6d.; 1 Grambler, £156; 50 Tamar Consols, 16s. 9d.; 25 I Gymn, 11s.; 25 Tincroft, £3%; 25 Pendeen; 100 Harriett; 50 Sortridge Confes; 50 Great Wheal Busy.

ESSRS. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BANKING, BRITISH and
IGN MINES, INSURANCE, RAILWAYS, &c. The great impetus given to
& and the advantages over and above all known securities is apparent to the capi, who are quietly availing themselves of the opportunity afforded in securing both
and and Progressive Mines; the former paying safely 15 per cent., whilst the latter
by attain that state, but rise in value from 1 to 500 per cent. The following shares
at every prospect of success:—

Leady Edward.

Edward.

Edward.

Edward.

English Mines Devon.

Edward. East Wheal Russell. Hingston Down. Hingston Down.
Tolvadden.
Office Hours from Ten till Four.

South Lady Bertha. United Mines, Devon. Wheal Margery. Wheal Arthur.

25 Drake Walls. 20 Treweatha, 21s. 9d. 1 Wh. Margaret, £59\%. 1 Wh. Margaret, £59\%. 1 Wh. Mary Ann, £45\% 1 South Caradon, £410. 10 Wheal Arthur. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ £48\% 10 Wheal Uny, £2\%.

1 East Basset. 20 East Tamar, 11s. 6d.

NON-DIVIDEND.
10 Great Alfred, £5 1s.
10 North Downs, £2 6s. 3d.
10 South Carn Bres. £3½. 10 South Carn Bres, 43½.

GEORGE MOORE is a BUYER of East Russell at 5½, and Wheal Arthur at 10s. PURCHASERS of undoubted respectability can register transfers and receive CERTI-FICATES of same previous to PAYMENT.

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

M R. J. J. R E. Y N O L D S, AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHAREBROKER, begs to inform his friends and the public that the present time is a FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY for INVESTMENT in many undertakings of a substantial character, paying dividends worthy the attention of the capitalist.

Every information can be obtained at his offices, which his practical experience enables him to give, not only of mines and other properties of established value, but of those that are not.

COOKE

M ESSRS. POWELL AND COO DEALERS IN MINING SHARES. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

15 Bon Accord, 19s, 9d. 1 Kelly Brny, 41s, 6d. 20 Ludcott, 30s, 9d. 10 Bryntail, 37s, 6d. 10 Lord Brynno, £43½, 20 Cwm Sebon, 24s, 6d. 20 Kancellorsville, 1s, 6d. 20 Kancellorsville, 1s, 6d. 20 Kancellorsville, 1s, 6d. 20 Kancellorsville, 1s, 6d. 20 Kelly Bertha. 20 Nanteos & Penrhiw (call 25 Virtuous Lady, 9s, 9d. 20 Chancellorsville, 1s, 6d. 20 Kelly Bertha. 20 Nanteos & Penrhiw (call 25 Virtuous Lady, 9s, 9d. 26 North Downs. 1 Dev. Great Cons., £475. 26 North Brances. 20 Fens. 25 Crin., 11s, 9d. 5 North Brances. 20 Fens. 25 Crin., 11s, 9d. 5 North Brances. 20 Fens. 25 Crin., 11s, 9d. 5 North Brances. 20 Fens. 25 Crin., 11s, 9d. 5 North Brances. 20 Fens. 25 Crin., 11s, 9d. 5 West Growtille, 10s, 9d. 10 West Providence. 10 West Providence. 11s Ortest Hewas, 12s. 9d. 20 Karten Consols. 20 Kelly Brytha, 2s, 6d. 20 K

2 Kitty (Leiant), £8½. 5 Theoroft, £3 12s. 6d. 30 Wheat Addams. Mr. Hennov is glad to inform his friends that considerable activity has prevailed in the mining market during the past week, the public evidently at last giving to mining enterprise the attention it deserves. This may be attributed to the fact, which is daily becoming more firmly established, that well selected British mines pay much larger interest than any other channel of investment.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, Aug. 27, 1858.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS

MESSRS, VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs, Vivian and Reynolds are enabled, through the long experience of Mr. W. C. Vivian as an underground sgent and manager of mines in Corumali, and in various foreign countries, to afford information on most important mining-districts; and to inspect and report on mines. They are also enabled, by the several sarris acquaintance of Mr. J. J. Reynolds, jun., with the transactions of the London share unarket, to obtain every advantage for those who may wante tither to buy or sell mining of any other description of stock.

Messrs Vivian and Reynolds have daily information from the principal seats of mining, which is at the service of those who may honour them with their confidence.

Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds will SELL.

1 Wheal Basset, £200.

1 Rosewarne.

1 Rosewarne.

29 West Greaville, 11s.

10 Grenville, 34s.

5 Great Alfred, £34s.

5 Theoroft, £3 16s.

10 Harriett, 24s. 5d.

1 Margaret, £61.

5 North Basset, £10.

5 North Prances, £7.

5 North Prances, £7.

5 North Prances, £7.

5 North Prances, £7.

THOMAS ROACH, MINING AGENT

MR. E. GOMPERS has BUSINESS to TRANSACT in most of the MINES usually in REQUEST in the MINING MARKET.

3, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS, LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR,
LITHOGRAPHER, &c., TRURO, will be happy to UNDERTAKE SURVEYS
of every description, either at home or abroad. Mr. Symosa having an office for lithography, can offer advantages to gentlemen who require LITHOGRAPHED PLANS,
SECTIONS, &c., of MINERAL PROPERTY; having the whole work under his immediate superintendence, thus saving the time and expense mescenary in transmitting the
plans from the surveyor to the lithographer.
MINES SUPPLIED with CIRCULARS, CERTIFICATES, BOOKS, TUTWORK and
TRIBUTE PAY-SHEETS, SHARE TRANSFERS, &c. Specimens sent free by post on
application.

MR. H. HUXHAM, COLLIERY VIEWER AND MINING ENGINEER, UNDERTAKES the SURVEYING, VALUING, or AGENCY of MINERAL PROPERTY, the WINNING, WORKING, or VIEWING of COLLIERES, &c., on moderate terms; and begs to assure those who may favour him with their commands that all business entrusted to his charge shall receive prompt attention, and be executed with the utmost fidelity and care. References and testimonials of the highest character.

character.

Mr. H. HUXHAM has room for TWO ADDITIONAL ARTICLED PUPILS, who won
have an excellent opportunity of attaining a thorough knowledge of practical and the
retical mining engineering.—Cwm Rhondda, Pont-y-pridd.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHARE BROKERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS
MINING RECORD OFFICE, 12, SOUTH PARADE, LEEDS.
Mines well selected are the best investments, paying from 15 to 30 per cent. on the outlay. They have to OFFER SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, and are ready to give every information relative to all mining matters.

Dated Aug. 13, 1858.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles

refined metallic nickel. | Oxide of cobalt. [Wire, &c. refined metallic bismuth. | German silver—in ingots, sheet, nickel and cobalt ores purchased.

LEAD MINES.—LEAD ORES are PURCHASED by the BRITISH AND FOREIGN SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED) in small or large parcels, and for which liberal prices will be given. Samples direct from the inlines are preferred, and may be addressed to the company's works, at Old Ford Wharf, Bow, near London; or to the offices, No. 26, Throgmorton-street, London.

N.B.—LEAD ASHES and every description of OLD LEAD PURCHASED.

LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES. The BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—ROUPELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S
PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.
SOLE MAKERS TO THE
LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS,
And the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom.
MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POFLAE, LONDON.
ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations or
other purposes, GALYANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTORED upon the
provest and most improve machinery, ensuring greater pilability, durability, and strength:

other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater pilability, durability, and strength and is admitted by the principal coal proprietors to be far sujerior to any other kind or wire-rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, light ness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHARE DEALER, II, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER
11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.
N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

SWANSEA CANAL NAVIGATION.—WANTED, a PERSON to SUPERINTEND the WORKS on the line of the above canal—16 miles. Experience of the nature of the employment is essential, and a KNOWLEDGE of the WELSH LANGUAGE is desirable.—Apply to the Clerk, Swansea.

RON MINE.—The ADVERTISER is desirous of getting a FEW GENTLEMEN to JOIN HIM in WORKING one of the RICHEST MINES IN ENGLAND. A small capital would suffice, and from TWO to THREE HUNDRED TONS PER WEEK can be at once raised, at a profit of fully 50 per cent. He has a large and safe connection amongst the principal ironmasters in Wales, and can effect speedy sales for any quantity of ore.—Address, "X," office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

PARTNERSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN, resident upon the spot, and engaged in OPENING A QUARRY in one of the oldest worked SLATE BEDS IN CARNARYONSHIRE, wishes to obtain a PARTNER, or PARTNERS, with capital.—Apply to Mr. Hussey Taylor, Lianberis, Carnarvonshire.

SSAYER.-A CORNISH ASSAYER of considerable experience is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT in the above capacity, either in Australia or South America, the former country preferred. Is well practised in the assying of gold ores, as well as the various mineral productions of Cornwall.—Address, "W. L. J.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN, largely interested in a small private mine, now being sunk at a trifling expense, on the Ormes Head, Liandudno (closely adjoining the celebrated copper mine there), and which is confidently expected to be very productive, WISHES to ARRANGE with a PARTY for an ADVANCE or otherwise, on MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. He will remain in town for a week, and give any further information required in a personal interview.—Address, "Lex," Fost-office, Coventry-street, Haymarket.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, ENGINEERS, &c.—
A PERSON, 35 years of age, is AT LIBERTY to TAKE the MANAGEMENT of
the UNDERGROUND WORKINGS of a COLLIERY, &c. He has had a similar situation for years, where fire-damp accumulates. He is accustomed to ventilate on the imdomestic of the control o

TO IRONMASTERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION as FORGE and MILL MANAGER; by an experienced middle aged man, who has a thorough practical knowledge of the business in all its branches. Unexceptional references can be given.—Address, P. 39, Journal office, Birmingham.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.

—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, RECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN to TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operatian, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable reference as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WANTED, a SITUATION as ENGINEER, to SUPERINTEND ENGINES, MACHINERY FITTING and ERECTING, or take the MANAGEMENT of a FITTING DEPARTMENT. A good draughtsman, and well acquainted with the general business of iron-works. Would not object to go abroad. Would plan and work out details for any gentleman requiring such service.—Address, "Zetitic," care of B. Dangerfield, Temple-street, West Bromwich.

WANTED, a FEW CARGOES of ROOFING SLATES, BEST QUALITY, from Duchesses to Ladles. State lowest cash prices at the quarry letter, to "Z.," office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street.

WANTED, about SEVEN HUNDRED YARDS of SECOND HAND IRON RAILS, either bridge or flat, for ordinary mining purposes. Parties having such rails on hand, and desirous to dispose of them, will find a purchaser by applying to Andrew R. Clarke, Esq., Goldscope Mines, near Keswick.

FOR SALE, OR HIRE, TWO 12-in. WINDING and PUMPING ENGINES, ONE 9-in. PUMPING ENGINE, on strong wood frames for portability. BOILER with fittings, 4 tons (nearly new). Also, a 20 fins. 7-in. DRAWING LIFT complete, at 6s. 3d. per cwt.—Apply to J. S. Phillips, Engineer, &c., Marazion.

ROBERT MUSHET'S CAST-STEEL, in ordinary sizes, suited for all ENGINEERING and MINING PURPOSES, will be 3½d, per lb. in future, as it is quite impossible to meet the present demand at 3d, per lb. Terms, net cash on receipt of invoice. Messrs. John Climas and Son, of Camborne, are now appointed sole agents for the sale of R. Mushet's steel in Devon and Cornwall.—Apply to Rost. Mushet. oleford, near Gloud

CHARCOAL PIG-IRON.—THE EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY, MAKERS and IMPORTERS of PURE CHARCOAL PIG-IRON, from their works in the Madras Presidency, DESIRE to RECOMMEND it to the ATTENTION of ENGINEERS, STEEL MANUFACTURERS, and RAILWAY TYRE and AXLE MAKERS, as well as for every description of MALLEABLE IRON and FOUNDRY WORK, requiring SUPERIOR STRENGTH and QUALITY.—For price, &c., address the secretary, Mr. E. J. BURGESS, at the company's offices, 8, Austinfriars, London, E.C. HENRY CORT.—MEZZOTINTO ENGRAVING of the LATE

HENRY CORT.—MEZZOTINTO ENGINEET ON HADE.

HENRY CORT, the FATHER of the BRITISH IRON TRADE, and Tobal
Cain of our country (see Times, July 29, 1855), by an eminent artist, from the ONLY
PORTRAIT in EXISTENCE. Published by Mr. RICHARD CORT, at the Mining Journal
office, 26, Fleet-street, in AID of the SUPPORT of HIMSELF and SISTERS, for INBRITISH NATION ANNUALLY. Artist's proofs, £1; proofs, 5s.; and prints, 1s. 6d.
each. Dedicated to the Iron Trade of Great Britain.

MERICA IN A WEEK—INDIA IN A FORTNIGHT— AUSTRALIA IN A MONTH.—Practicability FULLY EXPLAINED, and DELS EXHIBITED, to first-class EXTERPRISING CAPITALISTS ONLY, who requested preliminarily to address "Nautilus," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-

HIBERNIAN MINE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE for the six months ended 30th June, 1858, will be PAID to the registered proprietors, at the office, No. 17, Crow-street, Dublin, on and after 1st September, 1858.

WEST PAR CONSOLS, WHEAL EDWARD. EAST WHEAL RUSSELL. NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.

M. M. URCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30th JUNE is NOW READY, and contains
(besides the usual Particulars of the Principal Mines, Dividends Paid, &c.) FULL REFORTS on the above MINES, just made by Capt. Chas. Trowas, of Dolcoath; also, a
FLAN of the UNDERGROUND WORKINGS of NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.
GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.
The REVIEW also contains a FULL REPORT on this MINE, by Capt. Pope, of
Basset, with a PLAN of the UNDERGROUND WORKINGS.
To be obtained at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

Price 1s.

TOLVADDEN MINE.—A SPECIAL REPORT on this MINE, just made by Capt. Pascoe, of South Wheal Frances, APPEARS in Mr. MUR-CHISON'S REVIEW FOR 30 TH JUNE; also, a FULL ACCOUNT of VALE OF TOWY MINE, with a PLAN of the UNDERGROUND WORKINGS. Now ready, price One Shilling, at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-SHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TITRES AND AXLES FOR LO-COMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

Original Correspondence.

MR. LEE STEVENS'S FURNACE DOORS.

SIR,-Owing to my absence from Liverpool, and being here on a health excursion, I have only just received your last Journal. In it I find, under the above heading, a long communication from Mr. Lee Stevens, which, suo more, contains an unnecessary mass of verbiage and a great deal of irrelevant matter. The only point, however, worthy noticing is his laborious effort to prove—not that his so-called "invention" is superior, but that it is not identical with that which has been in use during so many years, of which numerous applications may be found in my p Treatise on Combustion; and recently at Newcastle, where it was Treatise on Combustion; and recently at Newcastle, where it was awarded the competition premium. Their identity, however, I will, with your permission, in your next Number, fully establish. The fact of this identity is of more value than anything that can affect the interest of any individual; it involves the general and unpurchased use of what Mr. Lee Stevens would persuade the public is his own "invention," and to be paid for accordingly. Were it otherwise, not only my time, but your columns, would be worthlessly occupied in commenting on Mr. Stevens's wordy and irrelevant communications. He has now, however, deliberately raised the question, and provoked a reply; and I will do my part in exposing his pretensions or claim to any pecuniary payment or royalty for the use of that which has not only been so long free to the public, but may be adapted to any furnaces at a very trifling expense, and without the aid of any "hot air" or "smoke-burning" patentee.

I may here remark that Mr. Stevens has very unworthily sought to make capital out of what he must have known was a mere error, either of the

capital out of what he must have known was a mere error, either of the press or of my manuscript, when I gave the date of the expired patent as 1828 instead of 1838, when it was sued out, or 1839, when it was sealed. It is so long since that I may well be excused forgetting the actual date, but which, whether 1828 or 1838, or any other date, had no possible bearing on the question. He knew there was no patent in 1828, and any candid or right-minded man would have passed the error unnoticed, or attributed it to what he well knew must have been its true source. Such puny efforts at detraction, however great they may appear in the eyes of such writer are soon seen through, and as soon forgotten.

C. WYE WILLIAMS.

Llandudno, N.W., Aug. 24.

FURNACE DOORS, &c.

SIR,-The length to which my letter of last week extended prevented my completing the process of placing Mr. C. Wye Williams in his true light before your readers. Of his premeditated or inadvertent misrepresentations, and of his systematic retirement from any matter in dispute when proof is demanded in support of his own statements, I will adduce r example

In the course of a correspondence relative to my first patented plan of In the course of a correspondence relative to my first patented plan of smoke prevention (still successfully in use at the factories of Messrs. Keens and Welch, and many other extensive establishments), Mr. Williams, in your Journal of June 11, 1853, said—" As to the supplemental grate, it is exactly what I see in a drawing now before me of one of Chanter's furnaces"—a similarity, by the way, never suggested or hinted at by Mr. Chanter himself, with whom I have always been on terms of the most open and friendly kind—and to which assertion I replied (vide Mining Journal, June 18, 1853):—

June 18, 1853):—

"Upon the consideration of the last sentence in the second paragraph, above quoted, I enter with some apprehension that Mr. Williams has been so far excited, by extraneous circumstances, to assist in silencing me, if possible, as to travel entirely out of the record, and to join in the use of means ussorothy of an educated and candid mind. Whatever 'drawing of one of Mr. Chanter's furnaces' he may have had before him when he wrote his letter of the 6th inst., he produced none; neither did he refer to any when I saw him at Liverpool. Probably it is a drawing of the original, referred to by Mr. Dircks, in your Journal of May 7, when he described my invention as 'the rude limitation of a Chanter's furnace.' It is for that assertion, among others, that I hold Mr. Dircks in moral dureses, declining to discuss any matter subsequently propounded by him until he shall have proced those statements, or absolutely retracted them—a determination to which I still adhere. But, whether I am right or wrong in that surmise, as Mr. Williams, in this instance, refers to a tangible thing—to a lineal description that can speak for itself—that is perfectly independent of his, or my, imperfect recollection; I lask him, in common fairness, to send you a woodcut of that drawing, and, identifying it with some invention or patent of Mr. Chaster's, to leave your readers to judge how far it may be practically or legally interfered with by mine, and how far Mr. Williams is justified in his gratuitous assumption."

assumption."
To that appeal he has never responded. Since then I have noticed his calling upon another writer in the Mining Journal to "make the amende honourable" to him; but gentlemanly regard for the feelings, or honest consideration for the rights of others, have been, and I dare say ever will be, vainly sought for in Mr. Williams himself.

From what will follow I think I shall prove it not to be irrelevant on my part to parody the remark ascribed to a celebrated diplomatist—that "language was given to man to conceal his thoughts," when I infer that Mr. Williams took out his patents for the purpose of hiding his intentions; the basis of that conclusion being that there is nothing identical between his various furnace specifications and the furnaces described in his Treatise on the Combustion of Coal; nor, as far as I can learn, between the former and any existing furnaces to which his plans have been adapted.

I quoted, last week, the printed description of the inventions and claims set forth by Mr. Williams in his patent (No. 8118) for improvements in

on the Combustion of Coal; nor, as far as I can learn, between the former and any existing furnaces to which his plans have been adapted.

I quoted, last week, the printed description of the inventions and claims set forth by Mr. Williams in his patent (No. 8118) for improvements in boilers, furnaces, &c., enrolled Dec. 21, 1839. I have now his Treatise, &c., at hand; and, comparing the drawings in both, I assert that only one in the latter (Fig. 41, page 93) can be said to be even similar to—it cannot certainly be said to be identical with—either of those contained in the six sheets attached to the first-mentioned. Whoever refers to it will also perceive, not merely its non-identity with, but its dissimilarity from Fig. 38 in Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts, and will further observe the remark made by Mr. Williams—that "In this application (Fig. 41) the inconvenience arising from the sand and other matters in an incandescent state adhering to and closing the orifices was considerable. The plan, as already noticed (from Dr. Ure's Dictionary), was then substituted, and has continued ever since in operation." Now, Fig. 41 (C. Wye Williams's book) it will be seen has an ordinary baille-plate door; but Fig. 38 (Dr. Ure's book) shows a double-door, pierced for the admission of air. It follows, therefore, that if Mr. Williams ever meant to adopt the latter plan, he very effectually concealed that intention from the readers of his specification. Nor can he escape from this dilemma within the sheets of his patent for improvements in furnaces and boilers (No. 8703), completed May 17, 1841, since it suffices to say that the specified claims are for boilers, &c., having "metallic pins or rods as conductors for transmitting heat," and for moveable fire-bar arrangements; not a word occurring in the text, not a line in the drawings, to indicate the introduction of air through the door. This patent is, consequently, as free as its predecessors, or the undiscovered the drawings, to indicate the introduction of air through the door. This patent is, consequently, as free as its predecessors, or the undiscovered patent of 1828, from establishing the pretended right of Mr. Williams, during the customary term, to the use of any apparatus like that in question. Yet it affords another illustration of his eleverness in the way of concealment. This Treatise (page 221) gives a diagram of the "metallic pin" system of "transmitting heat," preceded by an account of experiments, &c.; but no mention of the patent, or of any use of it, for steamboiler purposes, in conformity with Fig. 1, and the reference thereto contained in his specification. Neither does he give the readers of his Treatise the remotest idea about the moveable fire-bars designed to be protected by that specification; nor of Chanter's, which have, at all events, succeeded in their intended object.

The second illustration I have given, although sufficiently suggestive. I the drawings, to indicate the introduction of air through the door.

second illustration I have given, although sufficiently suggestive, I The second mistration I have given, authough sunnection with what pre-should not rely on by itself; but, taking that in connection with what pre-cedes and follows, I assume I shall have demonstrated my proposition to the satisfaction of your readers. The patent granted (No. 9215) to Mr. Williams, in 1842, under the more pretentious title of "Improvements in the construction of furnaces, and effecting combustion of the inflammable gases," afforded, no doubt, the most effectual means of "hiding his inten-tions," since he shut them out from the least chance of discovery, by not excellence and specification at all

I have now to enquire under what pretence Mr. Williams has ever claimed, or endorsed the claims of others for him in relation to, "the principles of" "his Argand furnace?" He says in his Treatise, &c., page 92, "Fig. 41 represents one of the modes adopted, under the patent for the Argand furnace of 1839." I proved last week, upon the evidence of his own specification—by his own written and enrolled testimony—that, at all events, he

lidate the patent. Why he did not include the deor (if my notion of intentional concealment be incorrect) he will, no doubt, inform us. It has been hinted to me, and probably he was aware of the fact that doors, such as Dr. Urê's publication supplementally attributes to him, were in existence before 1839; and on that and correlative points I shall, in due time, have

It must not, however, be supposed that I attribute, in the remotest degree, any intention to Dr. Ure of misleading the public by Fig. 38, and its accompanying description, in the Dictionary of Arts. No doubt some interested person duped him with the assurance of its identity with the patent of 1889; just as Mr. Williams (the patentee) has premeditatedly mystified the readers of his Treatise; and would fain impose the same fallocy on those of the Mining Journal.

For the present I conclude, in the confident belief that I have justly arraigned Mr. Williams of what every writer should be utterly ashamed—the suggestio falsi and the suppressio veri.

J. Lee Stevens.

1. Fish-street Hill, Aug. 23.
P.S.—Referring, again, to the group of patents taken out by Mr. C. W. Williams, under the old law, as printed in the official lists, I find I omitted No. 9244, dated June 31, 1842, for "making and moulding bricks;" but a renewed search after his "now expired patent of 1828," I have made in vain.—J. I. S. omething to add. It must not, ho

COPPER ASSAYERS-COMPARING SAMPLES.

SIR,-As your valuable Journal has always advocated legitimate minng, and all other matters connected with and bearing upon the same sub ect, I believe you will afford space for a few remarks on a practice which I fear is too frequently adopted by the copper ore assayers of this county —I mean that of comparing their samples. To me it seems a matter which requires careful watching on the part of the purser, agent, or mining clerk, whose duty it is to send away the samples for assay. The practice to which I wish more particularly to allude is done in this way:—A receives a parcel of samples, numbered 1, 2, 3, &c., which are sent him from a certain mine. B has also a corresponding number sent him of the same ores, and the samples similarly numbered. Now, A and B are on friendly terms—what the one knows the other knows also. A, for instance, assays his samples, and weighs off the different produces. B, perchance, assays his also. Whether he does so or not is a matter which we will not just now dispute, anyhow they each so nearly agree as for both parties to be paid. Now, Sir, such a practice is open to the greatest censure, and it is to be hoped by thus referring to the evil that similar repetitions will be avoided, because it tends to deprive the hard-working miner, who breaks the ore, from receiving a fair price for his ore, to which he is so justly entitled; and is also a matter of inconvenience, to use no other term, to the agents, whose object is to procure an assay which may be relied upon as being correct; in order to do so, the common practice is—when the first two assayers correspond there are no re-trials, but when they do not so correspond there is a third assay. Thus, from the three assays of one sample, the correct produce is ascertained.

I hope by thus calling attention to the matter it will awaken an interest -I mean that of comparing their samples. To me it seems a matter

sample, the correspond there is a third assay. Thus, from the three assays of one sample, the correct produce is ascertained.

I hope by thus calling attention to the matter it will awaken an interest in the parties concerned, and be the means of bringing about a better state of things.—Cornwall, Aug. 25.

P. B. P.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL

SIR,-Being a constant reader of your Journal, I could not fail to notice that every week Mr. Mushet advertises cast-steel for sale at a low price and although he does not expressly state so, I presume that it is made by

and although he does not expressly state so, I presume that it is made by his patent process. However, be it made as it may, I learn that the article he supplies is of excellent quality, and if he simply state that it is produced by his new method, we shall have convincing proof that the pneumatic system is worthy of consideration. Nearly two years have now elapsed since Mr. Bessemer first made the astounding announcement that he could convert iron into steel without fact, yet he has not in that time succeeded so well as Mr. Mushet, who has had but a few short months to perfect his ideas.

In referring to the short-comings of Mr. Bessemer, I may add that my remarks upon him apply with equal force to the other patentees, who have so quietty sunk into the shade, much to the damage of any reputation they might have as scientific men. Mr. Martien was going to make a great noise, but I suppose he has followed the example of his countryman, Berdan, and returned to his own country, after extracting all the gold he could from the Britishers." Then Mr. Christopher Binks discovered that nitrogen alone was requisite to remove the difficulties met with in treating iron by Bessemer's process: he read a mysterious sort of paper at the Society of Arts, and took out a few patents, it is true, but beyond this I have not heard that he has done anything. Passing over a few minor inventors, we come to Mr. Charles Sanderson, from whom, as he belongs to a highly respected family, who have long been known as steel manufacturers, something more than common was expected. He, following Mr. Binks's example, read a paper at the Society of Arts, and took out some patents, but went no further. The specimens of his refined metal were, in the opinion of other steel manufacturers present when he read his paper, very poor, but I had hoped that the expression of such an opinion was due to trade jealousy, and that Mr. Sanderson's process would come into use and revolutionise the steel manufacturer; but alast: he has proved himself to be a specula

MANUFACTURE OF PIG-IRON.

SIR,-Your correspondent, Mr. David Jones, Newport, has made a very ndefinite solution of my two articles "On the Manufacture of Pig-Iron." In the first part of Mr. Jones's articles he says such results have never been

indefinite solution of my two articles "On the Manufacture of Pig-Iron." In the first part of Mr. Jones's articles he says such results have never been attained—that is, that 22½ cwts. of coal produced a ton of pig-iron, and, therefore, justifies my opinion. Chemistry undoubtedly has said that a ton of coal is sufficient to make a ton of pig-iron. We are all well aware of this, from the fact that 90 per cent. of the heat of the blast furnace escapes at the tunnel head, of no service whatever, by the present system of working smelting furnaces. Every one in the trade is well-informed as to the vast amount of minerals in the South Wales district, and its greatness has caused it to be unmerichilly wasted. Now, if it were the case that 23½ cwts. of coal would produce a ton of pig-iron, including blast engines, hot blast stoves, and calcining klins, it would be very necessary, when the demand for cheep iron is so much in request; but such statements cannot be taken for granted until we have a better proof; and such reports so far to support railway companies in seeking for low-priced iron, from the fact that the cost of its production is so low, without regard to the durability of the rail.

In the second part of Mr. Jones's article he says there are a few works in Wales that do not use above 2 or 3 ibs. of coal to the ton of iron, on account of the great economy exercised in using the waste gases in heating the blast and raising the steam. Now, if this be the case—that the use of the blast furnace gases has come to such successful issue in South Wales as only to require the assistance of 2 or 3 ibs. of coal to the ton of pig-iron. Suppose a blast furnace to be making 12 tons of iron every 12 hours it would require 36 ibs. of coal. Now, if the taking of the gases of blast furnaces has ever come to perfection it is now; and, if such farnaces work well without the 2 or 3 ibs. of coal to the ton of iron, they can be worked equally as well without such lukewarm moleties; so that it would support the avowed economy, ener

acquainted with the manufacture of iron. Now, there is only two qualities of iron in commerce; the first of these is iron of a good and sound nature, suitable for a number of purposes where softness, toughness, and fibrounces is wanted; the second is iron of good, strong, and firm body, suitable for a variety of articles, such as hammers, anvila, and anchors. Now, it is not necessary that any of these irons should have an excess of carbon or the metalloids; sufficient carbon is only required to remove the sulphur and protect the iron from oxidation, so that any excess of the metalloids be removed. But if the amount of carbon be too small to guard against the oxidation of the iron, so that the sulphur he reduced to allow the iron cooling and welding together, it will be burnt (or as the puddlers term it, skull iron) more or less, according to the deficiency of carbon; and, consequently, a puddle has of red-short and coid-short quality, good for nothing. As regards the fasibility of the common Weish cinder pig, it is until to be manufactured into anything that would deserve the name of good bar-iron; and as for the 2 per cent. I have now to enquire under what pretence Mr. Williams has ever claimed, or endorsed the claims of others for him in relation to, "the principles of ""his Argand furnace?" He says in his Treatise, &c., page 92, "Fig. 41 represents one of the modes adopted, under the patent for the Argand furnace of 1839." I proved last week, upon the evidence of his own specification—by his own written and enrolled testimony—that, at all events, he had not in any way mentioned or referred to a door for the supply of air as part of his claim therein. It may not be deemed superfluous if I say that this patent, from title to termination, contains nothing about "Argand furnace," or "the principles of an Argand furnace;" and if he did claim the exclusive use of a principle, no one,knows better than Mr. Williams (who has been called to the bar) that such a claim would unquestionably inva-

ing very groy pigs will be of excellent quality; the longer the tin ains fluid in the boiling furnace is highly beneficial to its being pro-ing a clean, strong, and flowus from. We have only to company's Wor exact in the early days of the Carron and Lownicor Company's Wor ly constructed, to be convinced of the inferior quality of their on from mortars employed in the last war were cast.

To Jones says a furnace manager will commence filling his with as onise the iron and flux to have a cludler of a default comment.

Mr. Jones says a furnace manager will commence filling his with sufficient carbonise the iron and flux to have a cludder of a definite composition. This the furnace manager's judgment depends reand ir not applied property derang serious nature will occur. I hope when Mr. Jones takes in hand to argue a or and just way he will not leap before he looks. Cleveland is doing well; she about ten years ago, by putting up 32 blast furnaces; whereas, when South started making iron, they took ten years to pat up the first furnace; but the Cleveland ironmasters are getting a bit of the bread of life that the South ple used to have. The pre-sminence in the iron and coal trade the Weish p they never had, nor never shall.—Middlesbro', Aug. 23.

GOLD AMALGAMATING MACHINERY

Sir,—I had much pleasure in reading your description of the new gold nalgamating machinery invented by Mr. Mitchell, but do not exactly comprehend whether his object is to allow every mine to reduce its on

amalgamating machinery invented by Mr. Mitchell, but do not exactly comprehend whether his object is to allow every mine to reduce its on ores, or simply to facilitate the establishment of reduction works. I should presume, however, he intends the machinery to be erec-ed on each mine as I think there are but few ores that could be profitably operated upon if they had to incur a large expense in taking them to the reduction works. I may is they had to incur a large expense in taking them to the reduction works. I may is charged with attempting to prejudice miners against the extraction of the omission in their ores, but this is far from my intention; I simply wish them to consider his chances of success before they incur needless expense.

You tell us in your Journal that 2 cwts. of mercury is placed in each trough, so that there would be 2½ tons of mercury containly in use; the value of this would, even at the lowest calculation, be nearly 5501, by arise much to be lying idle, even if there were not the chance of the mercury barried would be the effect if the grinder were to be charged with ore in the same state as the low would be the effect if the grinder were to be charged with ore in the same state as the low so quickly "sickened" the mercury when Berdan's machine was used? I would not extract the gold, but I think it would then be no more effective like it would not extract the gold, but I think it would then be no more effective like it would not extract the gold, but I think it would then be no more effective, and as to amalgamator that has been adopted, it is certain that the same state has the fall read whether the same advantage is gained by having the grinder and amalgamator separate, but not advantage is gained by having the grinder and amalgamator separate, and advantage is gained by having the grinder and amalgamator separate, and advantage is gained by having the grinder and amalgamator separate, man and advantage is gained by having the grinder and amalgamator separate, when the summary and the

THE PENDULUM STEAM-ENGINE.

SIR,-In consequence of your notice of Mr. Hitt's steam-engine, I have aid a visit to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and thoroughly inspected it, but cannot see that it is in the smallest degree entitled to the praise It, out cannot see that it is in the smallest express critical to the praise which has been heaped upon it. The machine was not in motion when I saw it, but I was enabled to observe its action most minutely, the pendulum acting on the ratchet wheel certainly does produce a rotary metion, but the friction must be enormous. The motion, after being imparted to the ratches wheel by the pendulum, is again transferred to the shaft by a pair of mitre cog-when, which must certainly waste more power than can be gained by substituting a pendulum for a crank.

which must certainly waste more power than can be gained by substituting a pendalm for a crank.

As the Monday evening is the only time when working men are allowed an opportunity of inspecting the very beautiful collection at the Royal Polytechnic at a reduce charge, all novelties in machinery should then be presented in their most favorable condition, as working men feel far more interest in such objects than in hearing single and looking at pictures. Mr. Hitt should be there himself to explain the improvement, and prove that the statements made in favour of the engine are correct, otherwise all who have had anything to do with engines will be inclined to condemn his invention a uscless, or very nearly so. I am glad to see all new discoveries, and, therefore, wis Mr. Hitt success, but like your correspondent, "A Cornish Engineer," I cannot see when the obtains the advantage, and trust that he will lose not time in giving more ample datalls through your Journal. It is all very well to see a ticket on an engine, saying it has done more work than some other, but practical men like practical proof, and areas one more work than some other, but practical me ed to give a favourable opinion upon the performa en in motion.—Aug. 23.

ALGER'S PATENT FURNACE COMPANY.

SIR,-I am directed by the council of the South Wates Institute of Engineers to sa

you to do them the favour of inserting, in your next paper, the accompanying letter which, by their instructions, I have this day forwarded to Alger's Patent Furnace Cupany.-EDWARD WILLIAMS, Sec.

pany.—Edward Williams, Sec.

South Wales Institute of Engineers, Merthyr Tydoil, Aug. 25.
Gentlemen,—I am instructed by the council of this institute to request that you will
be so good as to omit from your advertisement the statement that the invention of M.
Aiger "was very favourably received at the late annual meeting of the South Wales institute of Engineers," the institute having expressed no opinion on the subject.

Alger's Patent Furnace Company, 41, Purliament-street. Edw. Williams, Sec.

[We publish this note as received, but we certainly do not see the sense or utility it. A paper may be favourably received and warmly discussed by the institute, without their offering any opinion upon it as a body, and no one has yet stated they have done so. We understand the Staffordshire frommasters are taking a far better nelloh of deciding the question than taking and writing. Mr. R. Smith, one of the most experienced from-makers in the kingdom, and who has the direction of Lord Ward's extensive works, is about receiving one of these farmaces, and we shall soon be in a position is know the result of an actual trial.]

DRAINAGE WELLS-MR. LESLIE'S PLAN.

Sir.—In the report you have given of the proceedings of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Mr. Leslie has quoted at some length a proposal made by me in 1840, to apply age into the lower analy or gravelly strata. For such purposes Mr. Leslie will do gast good by introducing them as an occasional and local expedient in low lying district. It should be sorry, however, that this or any other system of discharge should be empired for wasting the sewage matter of the metropolis, and losing a mass of fertilising ingredients which would grow food for millions of our population.

42, Basinphall-street, E.C., Aug. 23. Hype Clark.

TERRAQUEOUS TELEGRAPHS.

 ${
m Sir}_{
m A}$, As the interest in telegraphs is now general, perhaps you will allow me to give ou an account of my own experiments. I began a series of electric experiments in 1831, you an account of my own experiments. I began a series of electric experiments in 181, and would have taken out a patent for telegraphs in 1832 had assistance been afforded me. As my funds and time were limited, a great loss of time was occasioned, having everything to make for myself. I observe that the same influence was fitted to producelight and power as well as signals, and obtained a constant electric light in 1835. As early as 1832 and 1833 I had telegraphic lines planned through the world, but, as gutta percla was not then known, I had some difficulty in fixing on the best insulator. On lead is insulation is eavey, but in water it is much more difficult. In the course of my experiments a patent was taken out by another party in 1837 for land telegraphs, and for some time my attention was directed to other studies. On returning to electricity, I found that when two wires were used across a sheet of water no insulation was necessary; and, after many experiments, I published a method of solumarine communication with all parts of the world in 1845. After that I got engaged with other studies, and returned to electricity about 1850. Previous to 1845 the idea had occurred to me that communication weak that the idea was at that time laid aside, but resumed after 1850, with several improvements. All breadths of water were tried up to half a mile, and in all these the exprovements. All breadths of water were tried up to half a mile, and in all these theexperiments were successful. Assistance was promised me in carrying out the pian, and
in faith of this a patent was taken out in 1853; but as the assistance has not been reslised, the patent has not been acted on. This method has several advantages over the
wires across, as it is not exposed to danger from submarine cruptions, or dragging by aschors, and the only requisite is a larger battery. On scientific grounds alone I should
like to see experiments made for greater distances, and would be ready to assist any party
inclined to do so. Telegraphic communication has long seemed to me to be one of the
best methods for civilising the world, and this has been the principal motive to all my
experiments—Dunder-Aug. 21. world, and this has been the principal motive to all J. B. Linds ndee, Aug. 21.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.

Sin,—The object of "J. P.," or "P.," is pretty clearly that of trying to create a feeling f mistrust in the present management. This may be instigated by some privide party of mistrust in the present management. This may be instigated by some private party feeling, or he may have some object in view, as yet in the background; both are, however, alike unimportant to me. His first letter was absurd, his last ditto. While the shareholders have "especial" claims on their servants, we are also well disposed toward, the public, and any bonh file filt requiry from any one shall have my best attention "P. asks," will the shareholders get replies?" What right or reason has he to inform the result of the principal didties of a secretary or purser to rept to the communications of shareholders, and if he does not do so in a fair business mar are he is not fit for the position, and should be dispensed with. Contrary to "P.'s" opinon, this he may easily do this, and mind his "other important duties" also. I th'ank no one will accuse me of any neglect on this point. "P.'s" writing about authorised printed deciments, put forward under the supervision of the committee, is of a piece with the other parts of his letter, and is mere twaddie. We have nothing of the fort, excepting the used AUG.

DEVELOP -You wi

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atter consideratin upon strain, of 26 150,000 lbs. the rods should be seen and street perione programment of the profatiled simus suppending spending alt which

work th

ents of accounts, resolutions, reports, &c., always sent to the sharel for mine meetings.

al statements of accounts, resoutcons, reports, &c., always sent to the shareholders shady after mine meetings, to me by the agent; and as his orthography and sar are not first-chas, they are merely corrected a little, and sent on direct to the spiceraci, without the committee at all interfering with them. As to "bull" bear "reports, here "P." has again created an imaginary evil. I, or I may any are never given such reports, and utterly disclaim anything of the kind: we aim we mines properly, and in a miner-like manner, and to give fair and straightforward children and the spiceracy of the succeed in both, and, therefore, care nothing for anonysticks in general, and less for those of "P.'s" class in particular, sind Offices, Lelant, Aug. 25.

J. HOLLOW.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

EVELOPMENT OF THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

Sil.—You will be pleased to hear that a powerful company has been formed to work to carysfort royalties, the property of the noble lord of that name, situate in the county problem.

Problem The area leased is 16,000 scres; included are the Moneytique, Ballycop, and adjustently Copper and Lead Mines, but the portion first to be acted upon is the monater sigher lode, a continuation of that of the celebrated Ballymurisaph, &c. The great returns so these mines being well known need no comment, and the geological features of the syrster royalty being exactly similar, expectation is strong that results will prove size also a strength of the property includes the far-famed gold regions of wicklow; and, from small spection, I have no doubt, if proper appliances are erected (Mitchell's machine, stample), fair returns of the precious metal would be made. A Cornisis gentieman high practical and scientific attainments, whose successful and prosperous career in significant the management will be all that can be desired, has invested largely, and I see has most judiciously chosen as his capatain Mr. Silas Evans, of the Newtownards are occasion to allude more fully to this company and its operations, which commence are consistent on a tilly to this company and its operations, which commence are distincted in it. Success attend them.

Connessrondent.

Connessrondent.

TIN DRESSING-CARVATH UNITED MINES.

SRESSING—CARVATH UNITED MINES.

SR.—Having recently been called here to value the materials, in the course of my arrey my attention was particularly struck with the machinery for dressing tin erected by Capt. Hancock; I can truly say that his racks and buddles, although simple, are the set that I ever saw; and, should any of your readers be connected with a new tin mine share machinery is about to be excited for dressing purposes, I advise them to come are, when, I think, they will be well paid for their journey. The hand-buddle and the mill-nack are cast in the shade. Among all our improvements few will excel those consider with tin dressing, and it has not yet arrived at perfection.

J. Dale. 449, 26.

MENDIP HILLS MINES.

MENDIP HILLS MINES.

Sig.—A great deal is said weekly about various mines and their management; but in not attending meetings; and, when there, allowing the negligence of the shareholders are attending meetings; and, when there, allowing the accounts to pass without a parching enquiry into them. In very few cases is there anything more than a summary (the accounts and the reports read; a book relative to the mine is seldous opened, and any every one appears ready for dissolving the meeting. Should any one broach a gestion as to the accounts, he is set down as a troublesome fellow, and four-fifths of been greened often turn round and bark him down, telling him they are quite sure they are in the hands of honourable gentlemen; but it should be remembered that most been gentlemen in office are very careful of themselves, and do not at all times like to nevery account scrutinised. Then, again, they have the means of getting the carliest aformation respecting the mine, when most of them do not hesitate to either sell their as shares or purchase others before they allow the information to transpire, as the case agy sait them. There are full one-third of the out shareholders who are kept in utter garance as to what is doing, and many of them not even knowing if the mine be worknessed, but a support of the control of the control of the control of the sellow of

penalty, where it is creat to a continue to do so for 60 years to come, as they have be subjected in sight to do it.

In May, 1857, they declared a dividend of 1250l. I expect the remainder is accumulate as continued to the continue to the continued to the continued to the continued to the cont

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

Six,—My local engagements prevented me from replying sariler to the two letters realive to the management of these mines. In reference to the floors at Kelly Hole, it was merely a piece of ground excavated to hold a few tons of ore broken from the 10, which has been sent to market. The floors cost something about 21., but I hope shortly we shall see the necessity of making larger ones. Your correspondent says there have been four shafts sunk—of 60 fms., 40 fms., 20 fms., and 13 fms.—making a total of 133 fms. He sorred in his statement respecting the shafts, but these shafts are not all on one lode, had the management of this mine when first taken up by the present company, and size I let the mine the old engine-shaft was sunk to the 40, where the lode was found to be disordered. I then proposed driving west towards the western engine-shaft, which was sunk a few fathoms on the course of the lode, and by driving west in the 40 we interested a cross-course underlying east, which let down the water from the western shaft was poor, but promising. I then advise the sinking of this shaft to the sole with a size of the lode, and by driving west in the 40 we interested a cross-course of the lode, as it could be done without machinery; we had sunk but fathom or two before we cut into a large course of ore. I then recommended the sink-growth of the course of the lode, and the size of the lode, and so as to interest. the cross-course underlying east, and unwater another 40 fms., but this they would not comply with; it got the old engine-shaft, to the 80 with all speed, so as to interest. the cross-course underlying east, and unwater another 40 fms., but this they would not comply with; it got the old engine-shaft, which were than a few months in the year in the 50 or 60. This plainly saw before I left the mine, and, after being absent from the mine. This mode of working caused such a friction on the machinery that the supply of water was not sufficient to make the mode of the surf

or valuable Journal would be available for real information, and they would often save onserves the humilitation of blundering. Your Journal has lately, I think, been too of of personal controversies upon this and other mines. They can have no scientific mining interest, and only tend to keep alive the frivolous love of mere goastp and envas spirit of detraction which some correspondents seem to live and delight in. I am sorry to see Mr. Crease in this list. It is not my intention to enquire into his dives, nor go into the general question of the management which he has raised, but dive a plain answer to his statement about the from rods.

As one of the managers, when we, as engineers, proposed these rods, he, after the most veil and extensive enquiry—and knowing those in use at the Par Consols and Great feed Mines—concurred with the committee in their adoption. A model of them was deby us, and by Messrs. Crease submitted to the most emiment practical men of the inty for their opinion. That opinion was, I believe, more than general in their favour. One was a warmer advocate of them than Mr. Crease himself. He cannot, theres, clear himself from a share of the responsibility of their adoption. er valuable Journal would be available for real information, and they would often save

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a small extent, and several of these men have already become extensive employers of a first rate fellows. Their failure is, however, no proof of their inferiority, or defect of principle; and if it. Crease were really desirons of getting information about their working, instead of papernetly seeking for imputations anainst the management, and believing, as he says, in "our integrity and ability," he would have enquired of us, at least, as well as others. The cause of failure is sufficiently clear. The rods have borne, in draining the unine rith double lifts, a strain never before put nor attempted upon any other rods, either of nearly 30 tons; and, in addition to all this, a balance-bob, which was designed of, and other to have been put in the 104, or bottom of these rods, to relieve them, was, for considerable delay, placed at surface; thus begravating, instead of relieving, the firm of most, of the extent of 30 tons. This give an aggregate working load, or rated, of 260,000 lbs, which these rods had to bear for a considerable time, instead of the rods should fall is natural: that they have stood it so well is a proof of their spood-near and proportions of the loints have been assertable within the point of the cases of load the rods should fall is natural: that they have stood it so well is a proof of their spood-near and proportions of the loints have been assertabled from the cases of load for several properties of the several of the several of the several of the several of the emigrant and capitalist. The determinant is a virging and the management and constant enterprise. The other antipodean settlements may probably offer to the emigrant and capitalist. The other antipodean settlements may probably offer to the emigrant and capitalist. The other antipodes is and stere colonies, but the the in due to the antipode and the sufficiency of the antipode and the sufficiency of the antipode and the sufficiency of the sufficiency of the antipode and the resources made known.

IRON TRADE IN FRANCE.—The French irom

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balance; and subject to all those thumps, ordinary and extraordinary, incident to pumping engines, and particularly in forking, with such a powerful engine, mines of such great depth. If this be not concussion, I must confess I know not where to find it. That the piston-rod has not failed is due to its not having had to bear more than the neti loud; whereas the rods have to sustain, in addition to that, the excess of misplaced balance. I have known piston-rods to break independent of pi-rods; and had this piston-rod been in the pit it would undoubtedly have parted; for its sectional area is not greater—indeed, rather less—than the rods. The substitution of wood rods has been decided upon, after careful consideration, for various reasons which I cannot here enter into. One advantage of them will be, in this case, their superior lightness; which, with the misplaced balance-bob of the 104 at surface, will enable this derangement of balance and overstrain to be partially overcome.

I have now gone more fully than I intended into this matter, but not more so, I hope, than is necessary to prove that we have not failed in the construction of the rods, nor their proper mode of fixing; and that their failure is due to over strain from deficient and misplaced balance, for which Mr. Crease, as absolute manager, is respossible, and can give, it is to be hoped, a satisfactory answer.

For Hocking and Loam, engineers.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.

Sir,—The statement in the letter of "A Disinterested Looker-On," published in your Journal of the 14th inst., "that I at once discovered the bob was cast wrong, &c.," is in correct; as are the whole of his remarks with which my name is connected, excepting only that I was at the mine on account of Mr. Loam's liness; and I will thank you to publish this contradiction to them in this week's Journal.

J. Hocking, Jun. Treworgie-terrace, Redruth, Aug. 26.

IMPROVED TREATMENT OF GOLD QUARTZ.

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Kimptón's letter, and other correspondents, I beg distinctly to say that the gold ores shown by me, both publicly and privately, were alone subjected say that the gold ores shown by me, both publicly and privately, were alone subject to my treatment. The severe tests I am now going through, with the results obtain within the last few days, and the further expositions now being made, I consider alor a sufficient reply; at the same time, I must thankfully acknowledge the great assistant I have received from the mining interests, who have supplied me with ores, both foreig and native, and it is to them to whom I am alone generally indebted for any success may accomplish in rendering gold mining commercially profitable.

F. Squing.

King William-street, Aug. 27.

IRON SHIPS.

SIR.—There can be no question but that the proper construction of these vessels is a subject of national importance. The mode in which ships of all kinds are insured at Lloyd's deserves reprobation. No vessel ought to be sent on a voyage until she has been thoroughly examined, and proved to be seaworthy.

The many defects in the build of iron ships, as well as the inferiority of the material employed in their construction, has long since been pointed out by your correspondent, Mr. John Clare, of Liverpool. I by no means wish to endorse all his ideas; this, however, is undisputed, that for a considerable period he has devoted great labour and unwearied application to improvements in iron shipbuilding, and it is my opinion that many of his suggestions are worthy of attention, if not adoption. We are the first maritime nation in the world, and in order to keep up our supremacy we must hold that position. Our American consins are fast approaching us, and if we do not take care these go-ahead gentlemen may soon excel us.

Our American cousins are fast approaching us, and if we do not take care these go-ainead gentlemen may soon excel us.

When the telegram from China arrived over St. Petersburg, the Times observed that "we could not be behind any nation." Our possessions are now increasing, and we must have the safest and most rapid communication with them. British Columbia is likely in a short period to become a second Australia, and of more political importance, as it will be the chain of communication between the two great occans of the world.

I shall not follow the arguments of either Mr. Clarp or those who doubt his abilities, but i do think, considering the views that he has emmclated, based as they are apparently upon practical experience, that they should receive a fair trial. If he fails, then the question would be at rest; but I cannot imagine that a person who has devoted so many years to one pursuit should have done so fruitlessly. Many of Mr. Clare's ideas have been received with favour in influential quarters; let us, then, in the spirit of Englishmen, afford him a fair stage and no favour, and I am of opinion that he will not shrink from the ordeal, but prove the premises he has laid down.

Aug. 26.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND ITS RESOURCES.

Hitherto the capabilities of this fine colony have been much neglected the gold fields of New South Wales and Victoria having attracted the great

Hitherto the capabilities of this fine colony have been much neglected, the gold fields of New South Wales and Victoria having attracted the great mass of emigrants from the mother country. The primary attempts at colonization were comparatively failures, owing to an ill-judged site for the capital, and want of encouragement from the home Government. The first settlers being disappointed in their expectations, gave a very junudiced account of the colony, and for a considerable period it was regarded as barren, and useapable of producing anything. According to received accounts the climate is equal, if not superior, to any of the other Australian colonies; the inhabitants never suffer from drought the 30 years the colony has been established, the grapa and olive grow like weeds, as well as the fig. peach, and banana. A sample of oil sent to England has been pronunced by the Society of Arts superior on any known in the additionment, the wheat well as the fig. peach, and banana. A sample of oil sent to England has been pronunced by the Society of Arts superior on any known in the deditionment, the wheat well as the fig. peach, and banana. A sample of oil sent to England has been pronunced by the Society of Arts superior and well suited for shipbuilding and Indian rall-way sleepers; vessels built of the wood resisting the sea worm (terredo nearls) and the barmacle, several others colonial built ships having foated years without copper, and are still quite clean; plies driven in jettles, after being sank 25 years, have lately been taken by a superior of the sea and to traces of worms of bananch still the fig. The Book of the sea and the still represent the superior of the sea and to trace of worms of banach still the sea. The Bookers and Advisors of the sea and to the superior of the sea and the sea of the sea

IRON TRADE IN FRANCE.—The French ironmasters are again grumbling: they assert that the conditions of the decree by which foreign Iron is admitted into France free of duty, provided it be used in shipbuilding, are eliaded, and the revenue defrauded. They describe the ingenious manner in which the final is committed. They may that a merchant imports a cargo of iron, and declares at the Custom-house that it is for shipbuilding, and produces another party to give security that the iron will be so employed within the year. He then sells the iron as if it had paid duty, and then applies to a shipbuilding, with whom he comes to an understanding, and who takes up the bonds given to the castoms' authorities by making a declaration that so much iron has been used in shipbuilding. If this assertion be true, commercial probity in France is of a very low character. A foreigner who should have made it would be regarded as a vite caluminator. The statement, nevertheless, is published in the official organ of the Protectionists, and the fact is urged as a reason why the decree, whith was passed for only a limited period, should not be renewed.

SMELTING FURNACES IN NEGROLAND.—Dr. Bath, in his "Travels," says:—"About four miles and a half from our starting point (in Central Africa) we passed on the right of the path some peculiarly constructed smelting furnaces, about six feet high, and a foot and a half in diameter at the base. The proceedings is very simple and unsophisticated. On the ironstone is placed a large quantity of wood ashes, till the metal begins to met, and is then, by means of three channels at the bottom of the furnace, received in a basis."

Meetings of Mining Companies.

WILDBERG GREAT CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

The fifth annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishops-ate, on Monday, Mr. ROBERT CASTER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN then read the report, from which the following is condensed:

The CHAIRMAN and the report, from which the following is condensed:

The CHAIRMAN and the motion convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that they would observe from the advertisement that the business neetings of the company were necessarily held in Cologne; but as that might be very inconvenient to shareholders resident in Longdon, they intended always to call them together as on the present occasion, in order that the report might be submitted, with a view of sliciting any opinions, and the votes upon any question to be brought before the meeting at Cologne. The reports alluded to all the points of interest which it was necessary to bring before them. The first was a short one from the council, which would be followed by a very able report from the managers, both of whom were present, and, as well as himself, were ready to answer any questions that might be put to them.

The CHAIRMAN then read the report, from which the following is condensed:—

cessary to bring before them. The first was a short one from the council, which would be followed by a very able report from the managers, both of whom were present, and, as well as himself, were ready to answer any questions that might be put to them. The Cataloxan then read the report, from which the following is condensed:—

In pursuance of the resolutions passed at the last annual general meeting, on Aug. 21, 1857, the council have raised the further sum of 10,000. by the issue of a second series of debentures, repayable on July 1, 1862, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum, and secured by a second mortgage over the company's property. The holders of these debentures have the option of converting them into shares, entitled to a preferential half-yearly dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, provided they declare such option before July 1, 1869. A portion of the money received from this source has been expended, as was proposed in the council's report of last year, in discharging the debts due to merchants in Germany (which proved to be 1800. 4s. 1d. more than they were reported to be by the late superintendent); in payment of a year's interest on the first issue of debentures, and of interest to the bankers upon their loan to the company; and in the erection of a steam-whim, and the completion of some incidental works; and the residue has been employed as working capital, by means of which the stock in hand has been raised from 50451. 2s. 11d. on June 30, 1857, to 96431. 16s. 10d. on June 30, 1855. The council beg to refer to the annexed accounts, exhibiting the state of the company's affairs on June 30 last, which have been examined and approved by the anditors. A comparison of these accounts with those which were submitted to the shareholders at the last annual meeting shows a considerable improvement in the working of the mine during the last year, although that improvement has been entirely due to the last six months, and its proceeds have been injuriously affected by a reduction in the m

ments of accounts were submitted, from which the following is abate

Stock on hand

Balance—cash at bank

£ 736 5 10

Mr. Darlington then read a report, from which the following is condensed:—

Since the date of the last annual report, our attention has been constantly directed to the increase of the returns of ore and the reduction of expenditure; whist, at the same time, the underground workings have been so extended as not only to afford greater facilities for attacking the productive ground, but also to keep in reserve a portion of the discoveries made, so as to meet any decline in the production which might occur from the operations being conducted in less mineralised ground.

Underground the various characteristic of resemble to the shareholders at the last general control of the control of th

and amounted to 15 centners against 3105 centners, the total quantity obtained for that month; whilst for the month of June last it had increased to 1292 centners against 4268 centners, the total number sampled.

The following is the result of underground operations for 12 months ending June 30, 1858; —Total number of centners of ore returned both on tribute and tutwork—lead, 34,590, or 1729 tons; copper, 201, or 10 tons.

Drassing Floons.—This department has been improved by the introduction of various appliances for the reduction of manual labour; and the round buddles, trummel apparatus, and slime-wheel, &c., have been found admirably to fulfil the various purposes for which they were intended. The ores dressed during the financial year are as follows:—34,596 centners, average produce of lead, 48 9-10ths; average produce of silver, 21½ ozs., or 10½ ozs. of silver per ton of ore.

SMELTING Works.—During the last year the operations at the smelting works have progressed continuously and satisfactority, and various economic modifications of the different processes have been introduced. The total cost of treating 1 ton of ore has averaged 31, and the loss of lead on each ton of ore operated on has been about 10 per cent. No loss on the assay produce of silver has occurred. It is, however, believed that both the expense of treatment and the loss of lead on the more advantageous to effect the roarting of the oree in klims than in the reverberatory furnace, four additional oversat modified. The average price of coal delivered at the works for smelling has been about 21, per ton, whilst the cost of the same verified to obe has been 27, 105, per ton. The coals used for engine purposes cost about 11, 16s. per ton. The total produce sold from the establishment during the last twelve months has been—Lead, 474 tons 11 cwts. 379, 22 lbs., 9822. 2s.; silver, 93781, 17s. 4d.; copper regulus, 4971, 9s. 2d. In addition to this, the stock has been increased to the amonth of 50981, 13s. 11d.

Purcass of Ours.—For the purpose of

buildings. There was also some little inconvenience experienced in the month of April,

when many of the men remained at home for the purpose of tilling their ground.

Produce of Our.—We are sorry to notice that although our returns of ore have much exceeded our estimates, yet its produce for silver has considerably decreased. Our estimates of its yield at the date of the last report was 33 ozs. per ton of lead, whereas it has only afforded an average of 21½ ozs., making a difference of 11½ ozs. per ton, value 32, 38,, or about 2070, on the total quantity of orea raised. This has in some measure arisen from a decrease in the supply from the western portion of the concession; but is also, to a certain extent, to be accounted for from the fact of the ore being generally less argentiferous in the run of ore ground now worked than it was in the shallower levels. It may, however, be remarked that a slight increase in the produce of silver has been recently observed. In addition to the fulling off in the yield of silver, the price of lead has throughout the year been continually declining, and its average value has in consequence only amounted to 204. Ios. 6d. per ton, against 221, 8s., 6d. in the previous year. This difference of price has diminished the value of the lead produced to the amount of 1990. It follows from the foregoing facts-that our total annual produce has, from the causes specified, been affected to the amount of 3150t.

Fixance.—The statement of liabilities furnished us on taking the management of the undertaking, and given in the last report, has been found erroneous, inasmuch as, that instead of the sum of 2000f, owing to various merchants, it has been discovered to have amounted to 3450t, 4s. Id. This difference arose from the omission of many old outstanding accounts, which appear to have escaped the observation of those by whom the statements were farmished. The mine cost during the year has amounted to 9546t, 10s., 6d.; for which 34,590 centures, or 2nd 1730 tons, of ore were raised. The smelting cost for the 12 mouths has amounted to 5658t, 6s. 9d. The miles account showed a pr

prices been realised by lead in 1838 as were current in 1837. It into had been the case the accounts would have stood credited with a profit of 64461. It's. It'd. instead of 30161. Is's. It'd. instead of 30161. Is's. It'd. The profit realised has been made by increasing the returns, which has necessarily led to the employment of a larger number of hands than would have otherwise been required.

NATURE OF INTENDED OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1859.—Carter's and Michael's shafts will be deepened to a 20 lachter level, and galleries driven to connect the two points; levels will be extended eastwand of Carter's towards Carolinen shafts, and west from Michael's shaft, towards the Turken sink; sinks and rises will also be made as may be found expedient, and, in addition to rendering a steady return of ores, it is intended to increase the reserves of productive ground. Should either Carter's or Michael's shaft unwater the western mine this part of the undertaking will be vigorously attacked, and every means taken to thereby augment the returns. Some further changes will likewise be attempted in our smelting operations, with a view of reducing the cost; and it will be our endeavour to relieve the undertaking as much as possible from its present heavy dead charges. During the past year our exertions have been unceasingly directed to the reduction of expenditure, but in spite of all our efforts we find it impracticable to bring the present monthly cost below an average of 18504.

Pagesexy Appearance of the Undertaking, but also as affording evidence of the various points now at work underground may probably onfuse those unacquainted with mining, we would remark, by way of summary, that the appearance of the courses of ore is very satisfactory; that on the Domerging continues to be as rich as at any period since the workings were commenced, whilst the receft discoveries of ore in the forebreast at the deep adit. and in the 10 lachter level, east of Carter's shaft, are not only valuable as improving the resource

original shareholders.—PRILLIPS AND DARLINGTON.

Colonel HISLOP wished to know whether they might not get into some legal difficulties by holding these meetings, and whether there were many native shareholders who might attend at Cologne and upset any proceedings they might adopt?

The CRAINGAN replied they would not get into any legal difficulty, and the native shareholders were so few that they could not carry anything against them. In answer to a question, the Chairman said he should not go to the mine, nor would any other members of the council when at Cologne, as they considered it interfered with the works, was expensive to the company, and did no good.

Colonel HISLOP considered the undertaking in a very satisfactory condition at present. The CHAIRMAN said the accounts were much better, because they showed a profit, and

expensive to the company, and did no good.

Colonel Histor considered the undertaking in a very satisfactory condition at present. The CHARMAN said the accounts were much better, because they showed a profit, and it was the first time they had done so. He regretted that upon the present occasion he could not announce a dividend, but he hoped to do so before long. It appeared from the accounts that the value of the ores returned from the mines before Messrs. Phillips and Darlington took the management, in three years, ending June, 1857, amounted to a fraction under 10,0001, whilst the amount returned by them during the last year was upwards of 14,0001. and that did not tell the whole fals, because the first month Messrs. Phillips and Darlington had the management there were scarcely any returns. As this was only a preliminary neeting, and not a legal one, be should not submit any resolution. The formal business would be conducted on Saturday at Cologne.

A Sharkenblobes enquired whether exploring the western part of the mine would cause any additional expenditure for machinery?

Mr. Phillips expected the eastern ground would drain the works; but if that should not take place, it would be necessary to put up machinery, although it was impossible for him to tell at the present time to what amount.

The report and accounts were then received and approved, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman and members of the council terminated the proceedings.

QUARTZ ROCK REDUCTION COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Old Broad-reet, on Tuesday, Colonel KENNEDY in the chair. street, on Tuesday,

street, on Tuesday. Colonel Kenned in the chair.

Mr. Ylax (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The Charman said: Mr. Squire had made experiments on a certain portion of the ore; he does not assay it, but only prepares it with certain chemicals before it is roasted, one of the plans adopted being to pick the ore. Mr. Mitchell had since assayed the stuff supplied by Mr. Squire, which was classified into three parcels—Sample A yielded 16 dwts. 8 grs. per ton; B, 6 ozs. 10 dwts. 16 grs.; C, 1 oz. 2 dwts. 20 grs. He did not think they could be led astray by Mr. Squire. He congratalated the meeting that they had Mr. Ciennent in attendance, who had had very great experience in such matters. He (the Chairman) was extremely anxious not to deceive them; but if they got 6 ozs. per ton, they would be rich meri indeed. Mr. Squire had great confidence in his invention, but they could only take his word for it; however, they had this fact, that Mr. Squire did not want any sum down, or any distinct salary, as he only asked for a royalty dependant upon the success of the undertaking, which no reasonable man could refuse, as that royalty was to be payable on all gold procured above 2 ors, to the ton; and, as a large shareholder, he should be willing to allow a large percentage upon all obtained beyond that quantity. The property would pass into the hands of the judgment creditors upon 0ct. 6 next, unless they could remit 1690t, by the next mal; but they had six months from Oct., during which they would have the power, if they possessed the means, of paying off the debt, and thereby continue in possession of the property. It was difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at a distinct opinion in reference to Mr. Squire's discovery; but it would appear to be worth giving it a trial, as the only chance left by which the total loss of the property may be averted, and the nature of his offer proves that at least he himself has unbounded confidence in the certainty of orthogenes, which would not be attended with any c perty may be averted, and the nature of mu oner perceives uncessful results. Mr. Squire's bounded confidence in the certainty of bringing about successful results. Mr. Squire's treatment of the quartz consists of two processes, which would not be attended with any considerable cost. First, the application of certain chemical elements, the nature of which, of course, he keeps to himself, but the cost of which he asserts cannot exceed \(\delta_s \) per ton, with the assurance that the elements required can be procured to any extent in California. Secondly, in the operation of reasting the quartz to a limited extent, after the application of the chemicals, a small klin, at a cost of about 15t, would suffice for that purpose, if the establishment should not aiready be provided with one that would sait. If they made the agreement with Mr. Squire, they might recover the property, and he agreed to 20 out on their marely paying expenses, which would not require more than 2001. or 3901, and he was willing to contribute a large portion of it himself. Mr. Clement considered it desirable that 2 ewts. more of the quartz in this country should be obtained, and that Mr. Squire should operate upon half by his method, and the other half by some assayer with the ordinary amalgamators, when if it was found that Mr. Squire obtained I or 2 oze, more to the ton, there would be something in his invention. Mr. CLEMENT said he had had much experience in California, and since then he had followed every one that had any new system of extracting gold, with a view of testing it; and Mr. Squire's plan met from him a great deal of approval. He was for 27 years in Mexico, where they always picked the ores, and where they selected about one ton out of every four. He was careful in forming his judgment, but he thought they would do well in giving Mr. Squire a trial, and he (Mr. Clement) would be happy to assist him any other country quartz thrown into the mill without picking, which was the practice in California. The advantage of picking must

rt of a grain in a cubic inch of quartz would give 3 ozs. to the ton.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that they had also the advantage of Mr. G. R. Johnson being
a attendance, well known as one of the first assayers in this country, and perhaps he
ould favour them with his opinion on the subject.

Mr. Johnson would hardly have thought any party would have put the whole of the
Mr. Johnson would hardly have thought any party.

would favour them with his opinion on the subject.

Mr. Jounson would hardly have thought any party would have put the whole of the
quartz into the will without picking. If Mr. Squire succeeds, the method is calculated
to save a great quantity of gold. He agreed that the pian proposed was the best method
of testing the invention.

naidered, from the observations of Mr. Clement and Mr. Johnson, that

The CHARMAN CORRIGERS, FORM the observations of the quartz.

Mr. Vian, in answer to a question, said the average yield at the mill in California.

Mr. Squing said the last parcel he had was not a first-class ore; in one stone he broken.

Mr. Squing said the last parcel he had was not a first-class ore; in one stone he broken. Mr. Squire said the last parcel he had was not a first-class ore; in one stone he broke he found three or four distinct formations of quartz. He contended that where-they found metallic oxide in the quartz they found gold. In California they obtained 1½ oz. per ton from the same quartz that produced 60 ozs., and in some cases 120 ozs. per ton. The fact was, that one portion of the quartz was very rich, and the other contained very little gold. The advantage of the classification of the stone was proved by the assays produced at this meeting; for if they had been thrown a slogether they would not have had 6½ ozs. per ton; clearly establishing the fact that the quartz should be properly selected before it is operated upon. He (Mr. Squire) would say, if they had much ore similar to the piece he now produced, he would return them all the money they had spent in eighteen months. There were disputes between scientific men whether gold was in the oxides; but the question was the commercial result to be obtained. If he was to depart from the principle of selecting he should be departing from the commercial result. By his method it not only brought the gold into a globular state, but there were other great advantages, the quartz was softer, and more easily operated upon, and it was freed from the arsealcal and sulphurous part of the ore.

Lieut. Warson, B.N., said there was a quantity of the ore at the Crystal Palace, the company having purchased it with a view of forming a geological museum, and Mr. squire could go over and select what pertion he pleased. He concluded by moving a resolution that 2 cwrs. of the ore should be obtained from the Crystal Palace, and that Mr. Squire upon the other, in order that the quantity of gold contained in it may be ascertained.

Mr. Harni seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The meeting was adjourned for a week to receive the reports. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

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SORTRIDGE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

al meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bish Mr. Orn in the chair.

Mr. Cohen (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of

Mr. Comes (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The report of the committee, and statement of accounts, were read, from which the following is condensed:—

Since the last general meeting good progress has been made in developing the mine. An 86 fm. level has been reached, and drivages commenced east and west. The tode in the bottom of the shaft is promising, yielding good stones of ore, and the country of a congenial nature, and easy for progress. The 74 fm. level east has intersected the cross-course, and the 50 cust, on the south branch, is also passing through the cross-course. The agents' reports lead them to hope for improvement at both these points, on meeting with the lodies on the other side. In the 50 west the lode has been met with beyond the cross-course; it is now 3 ft, wide, and the country most congenial.

•	course; it is now 3 ft. wide, and the country most congenia	1.			
	Mine cost and merchants' bills £1919 11 9	,			
	Dues 152 18 4				
	Income tax 24 0 1				
	Stamped cheque book 0 10 0				
	Manager's and secretary's salaries 63 0 0)=	£2160	0	2
	Ores sold£1741 15 2	ž.			
	Landlord's property tax received	š			
	Interest 9 6 (3=	1754	. 5	4
	Balance, being loss on four months' working		£ 405	14	10
	GENERAL BALANCE-SHEET.				
	Balance in favour last audit		£1590	0	3
	Loss as above			14	10
	Balance in favour of adventurs		£1184	5	5

seven pitches working throughout the unine, at an average of 7s. 6d in 1l. The cost for the ensuing four months will be from 460.1 to 450l. per month. The Charistan said they had heard the report of Capt. Richards, which he considered very satisfactory, and he was now ready to hear any observations upon it, or answer any questions that might be put to him.

The Secretary, in answer to a question, said the lower levels had not turned out so rich as the upper levels, but the lode was now coming in perpendicular, which was always a good indication, and promises well for the next level—the 100. The were following the course of the lodes that were so rich in the upper levels.

Mr. Clark's suggested that it would be better to sink a shaft in the western part of the sett, in preference to driving the distance they were now doing.

The Secretary referred to the correspondence on the subject two years back, when Capt. Richards said it had better be deferred.

The Charistan observed that the question was whether the time had arrived when it had better be carried out.—Several shareholders expressed the same opinion.

Mr. Richards of Devonport), in moving that the report and accounts be received and adopted, considered it a very favourable report. They had better leave it to the manager whether the new shaft should be sunk, and under any circumstances not to shackle his hands.—Mr. Nyerran Spiece on every do to the the resolution, and suggested that the feeling of the meeting should be conveyed to Capt. Richards.

The Chards would take care that was done, and a report should be obtained by the next meeting. The caution of Mr. W. Thomas, their Charman, who was absent, and also Capt. Richards, was a sufficient guarantee that such a work would not be commenced without consulting the shareholders.

The committee of management were reappointed, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee terminated the proceedings.

WHEAL ARTHUR MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Crown-

Balance in favour of adventurers		£	130	15	3
Committee, &c 2	4 8	4=	824	9	1
Merchants' bills and lord's dues 8	5 17	3			
June and July labour cost				-	-
Ore sold and carriage 31	1 16	4= £	955	4	4
Calls	6 0	0			

ent of assets and liabilities, to end September, showed a balance of the latt

er the former of of 6451. 12s. 2d.

The SECRETARY then read the following report, from Capt. T. Carpenter:

Aug. 24.—Since the last general meeting the adit cross-cut south has been driven 20 fms., and intersected two branches about 4 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and spots of copper ore; these branches are 5 ff. aspart; I expect they will form a junction by driving west about 3 fms.; no doubt but what this is Calstock Comosis ide. The flat-rod shaft is sunk below the 20 fm. level 17 fms. 4 ft. I hope to reach the 40 by the end of next month, as the ground is more favourable for sinking than of late.—Eastern Mine, on the Old Lode: In the 29 east we have driven south by the side of the cross-course 10 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., and not yet cut the lode; the lode is still further south. The 20 cross-cut north has been driven 23 fms. towards the north lode, and the water is 20 cross-cut north has been driven 23 fms. towards the north lode, and the water is issuing from the end very strong. The lode in the adit level west is 5 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore. We have commenced sinking a winze in the bottom of the adit level 17 fms. west of shaft, where the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and good stones of copper ore. We have four pitches working by eight men, average tribute 13s. in 1f. I would advise the following work to be carried out:—Sink the flat-rod and machine-shafts to the 49, drive east and west on Calstock Consols lode, drive south to cut the old lede in the eastern mine, drive the 20 cross-cut to cut the north lode, drive the adit level west on the course of the lode, and sink a winze in the bottom of the same level. To carry out the foregoing work, the cost for the next two months, including a cargo of coal, will be about 950f. I cannot make any estimate what the returns will be, as it depends entirely on what we may discover in the different levels.

The Charman said that they would renuire 928f. Sc. 44. for the next the months.

The CHARMAN said that they would require 9281. 8s. 4d. for the next three months. The report and accounts were then unanimously passed.

The CHARMAN said the next question was the amount of call necessary to be made

The CHAIMAN said that they would require 9281, 8s. 44. for the next three months. The report and accounts were then unanimously passed.

The CHAIMAN said the next question was the amount of call necessary to be made, and he considered they could not do with less than 11.

Mr. P. WATSON said, before the call was made, he had to submit a resolution that the number of shares in which the adventure at present stood be multiplied by five, making it 6149 shares instead of 1228.

Mr. Miston could sot see how the alteration would benefit the mine.

Mr. WATSON said be had handed in proxies for 400 shares, and his friends were all unanimous that the alteration should take place. Many parties would come into mines divided into 6009 shares liable to small calls. Shareholders would pay 2s. 6d., but not 11.

Mr. Miston considered it would amount to the same thing, and he could see no reason for dividing it, more especially when they were getting worse and worse every day.

for dividing it, more opened amount to the same thing, and he could see no re-for dividing it, more opened by when they were getting worse and worse every day. Mr. Warson said they did not know from day to day but what something good m turn up. A different change of ground for the better had come in within the last ti-or four weeks. He then proposed that the number of the shares of the company be

eased from 1228 to 6140, and that for the future the mine be divided Mr. Foond seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Foond seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimosaly.

A SHARKROLDER said it was important to go forth that about three-quaries of ordine was represented at the present meeting.

A call of 4s, per share was then agreed to upon 6140, making the same amounts as gested by the Chairman. A resolution was also passed empowering the committee take proceedings against parties in arrear of calls.

The SECRETARY read a second letter from Mr. Edward King, requesting permission when Edward to communicate with Wheal Arthur adit, for the purpose of vesting and drainage. After a lengthened discussion, and reference to the former correspondent on the subject, the refusal of the committee was unanimously confirmed.

The committee of management and auditors were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the court, yesterday, Mr. R. T. Brows in the chair.

Mr. Dunsford (the secretary) read the notice convening the ast, which were confirmed. following report, from Capt. R. Harry, was then read.

of the last, which were confirmed.

The following report, from Capt. R. Harry, was then read.

Asg. 25.—Since the last general meeting, the deep adit end has been extended 18 in 4 feet; in part of this driving the lode produced from 4 to 5 cwts. of ore per fin., we he last 5 ins. of the driving the lode has not been so productive; in the present end lode, although small, is producing good lumps of lead. I am, however, strongly lead to think the most productive part of the lode is standing in the north side of this in and, in order to prove this, I shall put the endmen to open a few feet in that directs to think the most productive part of the lode is standing in the north side of this in early spart of next week. No. 4 winze has been such 5 fins. 2 ft., and communicate to the deep adit level. In the different stopes in back of this level 63 fins. 4 ft. is been stoped, the lode yielding on an average 13 cwts. of ore per fin. The side west of No. 4 winze are looking very promising, the lode being 2 ft. wide, and yield from 8 to 16 cwts. of ore per fin. 1 in the stopes north-west of the rise the lode has proved in the past week, now worth 9 cwts. of ore per fin. The lode in the stopes of west of No. 3 winze is 3½ ft. wide, worth 14 cwts. of good ore per fin. The lavelein and suspended; in the bottom of this level we have stoped 7 fins. 4 ft., the bracking and the cross branch, 5 fins. above the back of the deep adit, has been extraded and suspended; in the bottom of this level we have stoped 7 fins. 4 ft., the bracking and the cross branch, in the datit level, 3 fishoms; the ground in the end has now become more favourable for fing, and the branch very much improved during the past week; it is now 14 in syliciding near 10 cwts. of ore per fin., and showing indications of further improvemental soft killas, very congenial for the production of lead ore; the lode in the promising character of this branch, as seen in the end and in the spit into three branches, each branch producing a little ore of good quality, but s

atement of accounts was exhibited, from which the following	is cond	icused	ine.
Mine cost £ 498 11 9			
Merchants' bills 99 5 1			
Freight of ore 24 16 8			
Insurance, &c			
Lease, law charges, &c			
Interest and discount 5 2 8=	£1770	1 2	
Balance last audit £ 103 4 8			
Calls received 622 12 6			
Ore sold 405 7 6			
Arrears of call received 22 10 0=	1153	14 8	i
P. L		-	

Balance against adventurers. 4. 466 6 6,
The Chalmaka moved that the report and accounts be received and adopte, was seconded by Mr. Tregelias.
Mr. Thorrur said, according to the accounts, there was a large amount of arm call. He considered it very unfair towards those who paid, and proceedings up to taken against them to recover the amount.
Mr. Dussyonio observed that on the new shares there was 2581. 15s. arrears only three parties, and he apprehended there would be great difficulty in recovering amount. It should be remembered, with a view of preventing calls, it was am raise additional capital by the issue of 6000 shares, but unfortunately the resolute passed just before the late commercial crisis, and the consequence was only The taken up, and as it was found impossible to dispose of the others, they had mergin into the company. No doubt every one took shares under the idea that no calls be required, and had the 6000 shares been subscribed for they would have paid be lease, and had 15001, in hand to carry on the adventure, but, as he had before state

taken up, and as it was round impossible to the company. No doubt every one took shares under the idea that no call the required, and had the 6000 shares been subscribed for they would have gaid a leave, and had 1500f. In hand to carry on the adventure, but, as he had before star resolution was passed at such a time that it was simply an impossibility to get rid of. The report and accounts were then adopted.

Mr. Theority suggested that they should send down some practical agent to sew as to be done, or whether they should prosecute it any further. Mr. Baier, sentest that it would give 30,060f. a year, instead of that it had produced nothing question was, as the iron hode was not worth working at a profit, whether it was carrying on for lead?

Mr. Duns round said he had visited and inspected the mine, with a most expendent, free of charge, and although they thought nothing of the iron, any one at the mine would say it ought to be prosecuted for lead. When they found a myoning, and at so small a cost, producing such large quanties of lead, no one would of abandoning it, when three or four tons more would be sufficient to make it gar. Mr. Thoriver said his object was simply to ascertain, first whether it was were rying on, and, secondly, the best way of working it, and he considered both he answered by Mr. Dunsford satisfactorily.

Mr. Duns round reminded them that hitherto the mine had produced a good que for en, and if it failed it would be in depth.

After a lengthened discussion, a call of le. 6d. per share was unanimosity, to, and a resolution passed that notice be given to all shareholders in arraer of call that if such arrears be not paid on or before Sept. 4, the creditors of the mine referred to them for payment of their claims. The meeting was then algorist Sept. 21. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE BOILING WELL MINE, GWITHIAN, CORNWALL (NEAR HATLE).

REPORT BY GEORGE HENWOOD, M.E.

Aug. 19 .- Previous to descending this mine I made an examination of the n and dressing-floors thereon: these I found to be in excellent condition in every s The engines for pumping are two 60-in. cylinders, of the most approved contra one of which is at work, and the other in such a state as to be ready of work (all on the ground) shall have been hove in. The present en taxed in its duty, and to prosecute the mine as it deserves a second we cessary. The quantity of water is now about 700 gailons per minute, shall have been sunk to deeper levels and opened out, this quantity wincreneed, but not in the same ratio as heretofore: this, of course, is and all uneasiness on that score dispelled. The steam winding-engi order, and doing its work well. When the skip-road shall have been will also be much less taxed than at present. A capital water-whee erected for crushing purposes; this is worked by the stream pumped does its work effectually: this would also be of sufficient power? parator, of which anon. All the surface adaptations are complete huildings most substantial and in perfect repair; and whilst speaki department, I may as well remark that your mode of separating the leand copper is very expensive and tedious. It may be much facilitate far less expense, by Vian's separator. Having myself for some year and copper is very expensive and tedious. It may be much facilitate far less expense, by Vian's separator. Having myself for some year with a min the produce of which is almost synonymous with that used every exertion to discover the best method of dreasing the or visited nearly every lead and blende mine in Great Britain. The best Frongoch Mine, near Aberystwith, where the lead or cast Britain. The best best meaning as at Botting Weil. By the aid of this simple and inexp one of which is at work, and the other in such a state as to be ready as soon a

same manner as at Bolting Well. By the aid of this simple and inexy, the labour cost is reduced to a mere fraction, and the work better done fore, advise that your agent visit that mine, to see the machinery at a fident it would repay you his expenses in one week's trial.

Little of the stratification of the country is visible at the surface "towans," or blown sand, but it is known to be situated about two mi from the granite at Chycroven Hill, nearly in the centre of the basin superiraposes that rock, in nearly the same country, and contiguous trict, many features in the Bolting Well Mine bearing great resemble and other celebrated mines in the locality.

and other celebrated mines in the locality.

I now proceed to the underground description of the mine. I de shaft, where the new engine is fixed, to the 29 fm. level, from while 15½ fms. leads to the main lode, which runs nearly east and w At this place the lode has been large (3 ft. wide) and rich for bien with copper ore. It has been stoped to about 10 fms. high, for II fms. west of the cross-cut. On the eastern part of these stopes are might be worked at a high tribute: this I should advise being done it might lead to discovery. From this place to the end of the le showing indications of mineral, is not of value. At 41 fms. east of the present to south, and a lode from 1 to 2 feet whole cut; this is out and killas, traversed by veins of quartz, and every where displaying mundic in the interstices between the lamins of the stone and in the its perfectly different from the main lode, and contains blende, ievery promising lode, but in this level not to value. The streat is is, high, for 111/9

and killas, traverised by veins of quarts, and everywhere displaying manys immedic in the interstices between the laminas of the stone and in the vulpies It is perfectly different from the main lode, and contains blende, lead, and on very promising lode, but in this level not to value. The strata in which are embedded consist of a blue clay-slate, through which run numerous feeding the contracts of the contracts of the contract of the contracts of the contract of the contracts of the contracts

AUG. 28, 1858.

COMPANY.

£1770 1 3

DRNWAL

on somewhere about the 50 fm. level, when I think important discoveries may be relief on I then went up a rise on the south lode to the 20 fm. level; here the small prome had may be again seen; its effect has been to dislocate both lodes, which not only may be again seen; its effect has been to dislocate both lodes, which not only may be again seen; its effect has been to dislocate both lodes, which not only may be again seen; and well defined in the roof of the levels—the south lode, so in a precision is perfectly distinct and well defined in the roof of the levels—the south lode, so in the south lode, and a seen put up, on a good south precision and is now working about 7 ft. high, at 12s. in 1l. for lead and 1l. per ton for lendes—a good lode, and likely to two men, at 12s. in 1l. for lead, and 1l. per ton for blende—a good lode, and likely to two men, at 12s. in 1l. for lead, and 1l. per ton for blende—a good lode, and likely to two men, at 12s. in 1l. for lead, and 1l. per ton for blende—a good lode, and likely to the lode in the part of the mine, consisting of blende, lead, and good stones and strings of cooldingly rich yellow copper ore, giving evidence of cooper in depth, precisely as at decodingly rich yellow copper ore, giving evidence of cooper in depth, precisely as at the entire lode. This ground will be worked at an easy rate when the convenience of the precise of the precise of the mine in depth. Copper ore is found dispersed through-great the entire lode. This ground will be worked at an easy rate when the convenience as the entire lode. This ground will be worked at an easy rate when the convenience precise in the definition of the mine, the lode is on the south or footwall. When the lode is the south or footwall. When the lode is on the south or footwall. When the lode is on the south or footwall. When the lode is on the south or footwall will be a lode in on the south or footwall. When the lode is on the south or

if is changed, being now hard and capetry. For o mis. rong it is coarse and universelve. The underfile is altered also, being more horizontal than usual. After cong in this state the above distance, it resumes its former appearance and character, and has been driven on for 15 fathoms beyond the change. This is all tribute of (reserves). The present end contains a promising lode, 18 in, wide, worth full α , of lead per fin, with a little blende. A level has been driven north-east for a sthoms on a branch of the lode by way of experiment, but not continued. A crossal been made south to reach the south lode, but it has not yet been met with, it cannot be expected for 2 or 3 fms. further: this should by all means be continued is more than probable the south lode will be metalliferous as well as the main lode is more than probable the south lode will be metalliferous as well as the main lode, and has been driven on $2\frac{1}{2}$ fms. The present end is a fine lode for blende, with and strings of copper ore with lead; it has been driven on east 7 fms. the back been stoped away the whole length. No. 2 cross-cut has been made from the north 2 the lode to the south 10 ft., through a horse of ground; the lode here is small, et has been extended east 7 fms., where there is a good branch or lead and blende, has been and to the 50 fathem level from No. 2 cross-cut; the lode improves descends, and has opened out good tribute ground. This is a useful and well conditions of the south 10 fathers are fine and a forthought, and serves for discounts of the contraction of the south and place of work; it d. splays sound judgment and forethought, and serves for discounts and the second of the south and forethought, and serves for discounts and the second of th

sered piece of work; it d. splays sound judgment and forethought, and serves for discerty and for ventilation.

In the back of the 40, at Scaddon's rise, is as fine a lode as can be seen, 3 feet wide
mary all binnel, lead, and quartz, with spots of copper—the lead in lumps of 3 or 4 coze
maryles, the quartz friable and kindly. This lode seems likely to hold on for some
fidance; its character is sufficient to warrant such a supposition. I estimate it to be
sorted evets, of lead and 3 to 4 tons of blende per fathom. A very large quantity of
sorted evets, of lead and 3 to 4 tons of blende per fathom. A very large quantity of
sorted event to Glasson's winze, in the 50 fm. level, which is now just holed; lode
sorted in the period of the fathom. Thence down the footway to the 50, which has beer
thirten 22 fathoms cast from King's shaft—the lode poor for a long distance. When a
lange of ground takes place the lode becomes productive and large. A pitted of 2 fms
sorted in the backs here may be let at a good tribute, and may probably open out in size
in increasion. The end at present is pore, being at the point of the horse, as seen above
in this level is a silde of great extent, which dips rapidly west: 10 fathoms from this is
suffer siden, parallel to it, but not so large: those I think will have a most important
effect on your lodes in depth. Most of the ores of blende and lead have been found over
the side. I think it will be found that these will gradually wear out, and that you will
ave a prependerance of copper as you descend, and that the Bolting Well will eventualls
be found a copper mine. In making this observation I reason from analogy and the
only the main lode, and of the main lode, and the parallel of the post of the post of King's shaft, on the main lode
and not from more hypothesis.

mid a copper mine. In maxing time conservation to the first market hypothesis, bein went down the footway shaft to the 60, east of King's shaft, on the main lode, level is much more impregnated with iron oxides (favourable evidences for copper) the lode has shown in any of the upper levels. The present end has been driven large flookany lode, 3 to 4 ft. wide, containing less and blende, with copper spots, fins, from the end the lode appears to be split: to ascertain the fact, the capitain on to break down a portion of the lode, when it was apparent. A cross-cut is now put out south, to see if there be not another lode standing still further south, of

3 ms. rom the end the tode appears to do spill: to ascertain the last, the captain tens to break down a portion of the lode, when it was apparent. A cross-cut is now ag put out south, to see if there be not another lode standing still further south, of the I feel quite confident.

Thence I came back to the engine-shaft. A level has been driven west 14 fms. The sent end is hard, wet, and poor. East, a level has been driven to 15 fms. to the point horse-lode split, but promising; the wall very much stained with iron. Under this hink yon will meet with copper ore. The engine-shaft is very properly being sunk the course of the lode, as it has been from the 40; it is now down 18 ft. below the The lode in the bottom is large, and contains good stones of blende, lead, and copin strings, saving work, the copper coming in more pientfully. I then ascended, and noticed the strata, as well as all the underground work, which is il executed, and in good repair, save a few ladder staves gone here and there. The discussion is the assumption of the stratage of proving the lode in its descent. No inconvenience need anticipated in the arrangement of the pitwork, or any other underground operations. Reasons,—After a careful examination, of which the foregoing is a detail, I cannot but us to the conclusion that the Boiling Well Mine will prove to be a deep and basting per mine. The stratum is favourable to such a supposition, being now in the upper cisc of slate; the lodes being cast and west are in the position for copper deposits, and for lond. I look upon the lead and blende hitherto met with as merely the upper or face indications. I firmly believe that beneath the slides alluded to the mine will be not to be cupriferous, and that the 80 fm. level will give you a preponderance of copper ; the lodes are well-defined and continuous, though tregular, to which I have no estion. At the transverse junction I think it likely you will have a good mine probabily for lead and blende, but this will not be deep enough for copper. A borth a

A HINT TO CAPITALISTS ABOUT TO INVEST.

DISPROPORTION IN THE VALUE OF THE STOCK AND SHARES OF SOME OF THE LEADING RAILWAY AND OTHER COMPANIES FROM SPECULATION, IRRESPECTIVE OF THEIR MERITS.

At the last half-yearly meeting of the Taff Vale Railway Company, at Bristol, a shareholder made the remark, that while they were paying 71/2 per cent. dividend, and while emerging from a period of unexampled trial in the iron and coal district into, as it were, a new era, which was then become perceptible, their shares were quoted in the market only at 128, while the Vale of Neath, which had never paid more than 4 per cent., and this, be it known, is but a third class line, and was now paying only 3L 15s. per cent., had their shares quoted at par. And it was explained that the low price of their shares was attributable to the singular circumstance that they were not quoted on the London Stock Exchange at all, and never had been. Their shares were very rarely in the market, consequently few changed hands, and from want of business, necessarily, did not mark in the Official List published under the authority of the Committee. Connected with the same district, the iron and coal fields of South Wales, there is a certain other incorporated company, called "The Rhymney Iron and Coal Company," whose estate is, for the most part, freehold property, comprising (with what is held in lease) some thousands of acres, profuse in seams of iron ore and coal, and with works, machinery, and appendages, for their raising, manufacture, and shipment, almost unrivaled, now in full operation. The shares of this quiescent company occasionally, yet rarely, mark in the Official List of the London Stock Exchange, and the question has been again and again asked why it is so; and the same observations as are referrable to the Taff Vale Company in this respect will equally apply to this company; for while the latter has been for search and is near any naving a dividend of 5h per trial in the iron and coal district into, as it were, a new era, which was is is so; and the same observations as are reterrable to the Taft vale Company in this respect will equally apply to this company; for while the latter has been for years, and is now, paying a dividend of 5½ per cent. upon its capital stock, yet, strange to say, the present quotation in the London Stock Exchange is but 22, in other words 28 discount, and an invasion of the company of the strange of the day would consequently conference. the day, would an investment at the current price of the day, would consequently confer a dividend of no less than 11 per cent. per annum. And this must go on increasing, for connected with their works, and as a most valuable adjunct, is the Rhymney Railway, only very recently opened for traffic, bringing them not only in close communication with the shipping port of Cardiff, but with Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and, in fact, all the midland counties without back of counties. es, without break of gange

counties, without break of gauge.

The railway is in substitution for an antiquated tramway worked by horse-power (in common with other companies), upon which very excessive tolls were imposed, and it also opens a communication for all the colleiries and works along the valley, extending over 20 miles, and which now are become numerous and highly important only from the improved mode of transit; while, before, all being so far inland, were to a certain extent inaccessible and profitless. The coal trade of the valley is altogether a mem feature, and will doubtless hereafter, when in full operation, form a considerable item in the half-pearly statements, from the increasing demand for anthracite or smokeless coal for steam navigation, and even in London considerable item in the nail-yearty statements, from the increasing demand for anthracite or smokeless coal for steam navigation, and even in London it is now coming into favour for house consumption. Nor is this all. The Rhymney Company has been incorporated by Act of Parliament more than 20 years, and its subscribed capital wholly paid-up, and no sharcholder is liable beyond the amount of his shares, contributes (with home consump-

tion) to the supply of rails for the Indian, Australian, American, French, Russian, Spanish, and other colonial and continental railways, now in course of formation, which of necessity must continue for many years.

Contrasting the foregoing with the prices of stocks and shares ordinarily dealt in upon the Stock Exchange, with the declared dividends for the past half-year thereon, it is difficult to comprehend by what rule or reason it is that the stocks of the leading railway companies maintain even their present position in the market. It appears a paradox, and is irreconcilable. The disproportion can only be accounted for by the fact of operations of a speculative character among the dealers, with nothing passing—no stocks, or shares actually changing hands, but only slips of paper, the effect being to give a fictitious or imaginary value to the thing dealt in, and little or no regard being paid to the merits of each individual company. What are denominated leading stocks and shares are "the speculative," for rarely is an official list taken up without observing numerous quotations in them. Herein the exception is the rule, and the converse of what is doing in the stocks and shares of companies which are not speculative, or wherein, on a purchase and sale, the stock actually changes hands by a transfer. For example, only extract from the published official list the quotations of a few of the speculative or leading stocks in daily active operation on the Stock Exchange (it would be invidious to name any one or more in particular) and, according to Cocker, at the price they are therein quoted, their value, if to be governed by the amount of dividend which is now in course of payment (which is adopted as the best criterion of value), is much overrated, or the stock and shares of those companies which are quiescent and stationary; and less in favour upon the Stock Exchange for speculative operations among the dealers, are quoted at sums considerably below their value, and the shares of the Taff Vale and Rhymney

now seeking investment, steady, sterling property and money's worth is neglected and forsaken; for the bent and inclination of the public now-a-days seem to be to rush in to invest in dubious and speculative under-takings with diminished and diminishing dividends, or with no dividend takings with diminished and diminishing dividends, or with no dividend whatever; schemes whose accounts are so mysterious and confused (and intended, perhaps, they should be so), if not fallacious, as would take an accountant's life, and, perhaps, his progeny for some time afterwards, to attempt to unravel—a perfect chaos—which must now be left to work itself out, until at last they find to their cost, when too late, they have been tempted and lured to part with their money in exchange for that which has proved worthless, and thus (though unconsciously) been duped to foster and encourage the nefarious purposes of improvident directors and reckless gamblers. As a time is coming when speculation will once more become rife, let the public be on their guard; and we would exhort them to invest in those companies only whose position can be got at, and whose become rife, let the public be on their guard; and we would exhort them to invest in those companies only whose position can be got at, and whose accounts are not tainted, but capable of being understood, examined, and tested. We need only call the attention of the public to the case of Seymour v. Bagshawe, M.P., director of the Lake Bathurst Gold Mining Company, recently decided by the House of Lords, and the cause Scott v. Dixon, a director of the Liverpool Borough Bank, tried during the present Circuit at Liverpool, wherein the plaintiff in each case recovered a verdict; thus establishing the fact that the reports of the directors of those companies, the purpose being to invite and induce the public to take shares, were fabulous, and founded on fraud.

IMPROVEMENTS IN COAL MINING .- No. I.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE TUB, CAGE, AND GUIDE-ROD SYSTEM. In the whole history of mining industry there is no chapter more inter-

sting than that unwritten one which relates to the introduction of the tub, cage, and guide-rod" system. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the change which the adoption of that system wrought, not only upon the coal trade generally, but especially, and in a marked manner, upon those by whose industry that trade has flourished and become For the first time since the invention of the Davy lamp, Science was great. For the first time since the invention of the Davy lamp, Science was brought to bear powerfully and successfully upon the means of preserving life and limb; and that which was considered an unenviable, because a most dangerous, occupation became more tolerable because infinitely less hazardous. A brief description of the state of things which existed prior to the change is necessary to a full comprehension of the benefits derived from its adoption. Within the recollection of the youngest mining engineer the produce of the pit was brought to the surface in what was called a corf, or corve. These corves, composed of wicker-work, in the shape of huge baskets, varied considerably in size and appearance in different localities. Originally constructed to hold about 10 pecks of coal, equal to about 3 cwts, they had for some time previous to their abandoument atabout 3 cwts., they had for some time previous to their abandonment at tained much larger dimensions, and were generally capable of holding 16 or 20 pecks, equal to 5 or 6 ewts. of coal, the size being regulated in a great measure by the height of seam, and by the strength and litting power of measure by the height of seam, and by the strength and lifting power of the machinery employed to raise them to the surface. Besides being abominably ugly in appearance, corves were extremely inconvenient in use. They were high, and could not be filled without difficulty,—they were fragile, and could not be emptied without danger of injury both to themselves and the coal which they contained. By depreciation—wear, tear, and illusage—they were constantly being broken and rendered incapable of containing the quantity of coal they were supposed to hold. Thence originated innumerable disputes among the workmen, and between the workmen and their employers, frequently ending in strikes, and consequent loss to all parties. The process of bringing the laden corves to the surface was a tedious and expensive one. The wicker-work of which they were comto all parties. The process of bringing the laden corves to the surface was a tedious and expensive one. The wicker-work of which they were composed acted as a sieve, or riddle, during their transference from the workings to the bottom of the shaft, and if the distance were long, the measure was invariably short by the time it reached its destination. Much breakage was occasioned in the journey through the mine, but in the ascent of the shaft the corf in swinging to and fro frequently struck so violently against the side as to shatter its contents, until they were small and almost useless. Arrived at the surface, the spring-hook by which the corf was attached to the rope had to be removed, and an empty corf substituted; and as during this operation the engine did not stop, the rope had sometimes begun to descend again before the empty corf could be affixed, and there was no alternative but to fling the corf in also, which, accordingly, went crashing and smashing down the pit, to the certain destruction of property of a very large amount annually. In addition to these inconveniences, the ascending and descending corves frequently came into collision; and sometimes ing and descending corves frequently came into collision; and sometimes the corf which was on its way to the pit's mouth would bring up that which should have descended, occasioning much trouble and confusion. Then should have descended, occasioning much trouble and confusion. Then there was a large expenditure every year that figured in the pay-books under the head of "corving," and which included the maintenance of "corving shops," the supply of fuel for the large fires required to dry the rods out of which the corves were fashioned, the expense of houses and firing for the "corvers," straw for covering the rod stacks, and various similar items, forming, in the aggregate, a most expensive establishment. The means by which the miner descended to and ascended from his labour was of the most primitive and dangerous description. The rope, with its terminal chain, to which the corves were attached, formed the sole vehicle of his transit. To this he must cling, and run the risk of being severely bruised against the sides of the shaft, besides enduring the excoriation which the chain produced upon the legs and hands. The general practice in proceeding to or leaving the shaft bottom was for two men to

practice in proceeding to or leaving the shaft bottom was for two men to sit, each with a leg in a loop of the chain; and frequently five or six boys would cling to the rope, one above another, trusting their lives to their capability of holding fast while the rope traversed a distance of 1600 or capability of ho

Remedies for all these inconveniencies had been the subject of much study among professional men, but no very satisfactory plan had been devised About the year 1825 or 1826, Mr. Thomas Easton, of Hebburn Colliery brought into operation an improved plan of conveying the coals from the workings to the bottom of the shaft, by placing the corves upon bogic wheel trams; but the difficulty of keeping the baskets upon the trams, and the objections of the boys employed as putters to continue their employment, compelled him, after a short trial, to fall back upon the former arrangement. A little later or a short trial, to fall back upon the former arrangement. ment, compelled him, after a short trial, to fall back upon the former arrangement. A little later on, a very imperfect plan of raising the coals by means of "skips," and a kind of conducting rod, was partially adopted in some of the Yorkshire and Derbyshire collieres, where the pits are of little depth; and several eminent engineers from the North of England, accompanied by the Rev. John Hodgson, of Heworth, compiler of a History of Northumberland, visited a few of the mines, for the purpose of ascertaining the applicability of the plan to pits in their own locality. Their impression seemed to be that, though the improvement was satisfactory at the

pits inspected, it was incapable of being adopted in the great northern coal field, where the thinness of the seams required shafts to be of an extraordinary depth, and the large demand for coal for exportation rendered it necessary to raise daily enormous supplies. From this it may be inferred that the new plan was slow in its operation.

What the most eminent engineers had failed in effecting was reserved for a viewer at South Hetton Colliery to accomplish. Mr. Thomas Young Hall, a gentleman of intelligence and long experience in connection with every department of colliery labour, in company with hundreds of his class, was an unwilling spectator of the working of the prevailing system—its expense, the loss it entailed, and the jeopardy in which it placed all who were engaged under it. He. too, in common with his fellows in every expense, the loss it entailed, and the jeopardy in which it placed all who were engaged under it. He, too, in common with his fellows in every part of the kingdom, set about devising schemes for obviating the difficulties complained of, and after some years' patient labour he propounded a project of abolishing corves altogether, and substituting in their place a set of tubs of peculiar construction. A number of tubs of oblong shape, mounted upon wheels, were supplied to the workmen, which tubs being shallow, as compared with corves, admitted of being filled with great ease and dispatch. The contents of four of these were emptied at the bottom of the shaft into a large round tub, constructed to hold 1½ ton of coal.

This scheme of Mr. Hall's had been in operation about six months, and had excited a good deal of attention and much adverse opinion, when the proprietors determined upon having a thorough examination into every part of the colliery by professional men, and for that purpose employed Mr. Nicholas Wood and Mr. George Johnson. These gentlemen accordingly, early in the year 1834, visited the colliery, inspected the workings, and witnessed the operation of the new tub system. They reported as follows:—

"We have examined fully the new system. I may reported as follows:—
"We have examined fully the new system of bringing coal to bank in iron tubs of 60 pecks each, and have given this important subject our most serious consideration. We find that there will be a saving in point of expense in the wear and tear of the timber in the shafts, and perhaps in the tubs themselves, as compared with the corves; but there appears to be many disadvantages connected with the use of them, which, in our opinion, more then counterplaines such swinces.

find that there will be a saving in point of expense in the wear and tear of the timber in the shafts, and perhaps in the tubs themselves, as compared with the corves; but there appears to be many disadvantages connected with the use of them, which, in our opinion, more than counterbalance such savings.

We have already stated the great difficulty of screening the coal, by such a large quantity as 80 pecks being emptied upon one screen at the same time. The only mode of accurring a proper separation of the slates from the coals, and of obtaining the coals in good condition, is the examination of each corf by the inspector at bank. This check compels the workmen to send their coals clean and in good condition; but the mixing three corves in one tub rendering detection impossible, we have no doubt it will be taken advantage of by the workmen, and be the means of the coals being sent to bank both fout and in bad condition. In addition to this, a considerable breakage of the coals is caused by emptying them from the small into the large tabs, and as the character of the coals so much depends upon their size, and their being well cleaned and screened, we deem this objection of the highest importance. And we find, likewise, that a great expense will be incurred underground in making the additional height required for the large tubs, and for the quays where the coals are cupited into them. The height of these roads will also be productive of great expense and inconvenience in working the pillars.

As a great proportion of coal lies to the dip of the pits, machinery will be required for bringing coals to the bottom of the lpits; and as accidents will of necessity occur to the rores, &c., of such engines, owing to the velocity with which the coals must be drawn up the engine planes, the use of such targe and unwielly tubs is in that case very objectionable. We are, therefore, of opinion that the continuance of the system of bringing coals to bank in into tubs of 69 pecks is contary to the Interests of the company.' repo

condition of the pits.

[To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.]

AUDITS AND AUDITORS.—The several frauds which have been perpetrated by the employes of Joint Stock Companies has naturally created a desire amongst shareholders that a remedy should be found whereby similar occurrences may in future be prevented; but it is questionable whether progress towards such discovery has been made. The Fraudulent Trustees Act simply facilitated the prosecution of parties in responsible positions for frauds which have always been punishable, yet there are many who use their most strenuous excritions to induce capitalists and others to believe that the duties of directors have been much increased by that Act, and that its provisions are so stringent that wheever undertakes the office of director or trustee runs a great risk of spending a large proportion of his time in jail. Professional anditors and accountants contend that the chief cause of the evil is, that the accounts are not properly kept and audited, and suggest, as a reflectly, the employment of themselves, in order that the financial affairs of the several companies may undergo a strict examination periodically. Within the last two years the number of auditors who have turned philanthropists has considerably increased, and, circiously enough, they all adopt a similar mode of proving that they are really interested in the shareholders' welfare—they publish a book discussing the daties of auditors, and pointing out the awful responsibilities of directors. He who has read one-sixth of these books, however, has a pretty accurate knowledge of the contents of all—their object being identical, that of extending the business of the writer; one is as nearly like another as a medical book given away as "an act of graftitude," is like its sister treatise offered to "nervous sufferers." The most recent publication upon the subject of adults and auditors is a little work by Mr. J. A. Franklin, "in which he clearly shows that the present system of auditing is not all that could be desired, and infers that professional auditors has kept by pro

* Auditorship: its Obligations and its Responsibilities briefly Discussed.
RANKLIN, Professional Auditor and Accountant. London: Letts, Royal Exch.

PRACTICAL ROPEMAKING—HEMF v. WIRE.—It appears that the hemi repemakers consider that an unfair preference has been given to wire; and that many of the reports, made with a view to show the superiority of the latter, have been unfail in the extreme. Of course, in comparing the two descriptions of rope, the best of each kind should be taken. An excellent treatise on repemaking * has just been published by Mr. Robert Chapman, of H. M. Dockyard, Deptford, and will, no doubt, remove many false impressions which have hithorto existed. He gives full instructions as to the choice of seed, time of sowing, harvesting, &c., and for spinning, tarring, when requisitiond, indeed, for each operation until the complete rope is made. After explaining the rules necessary to be practised by the workmen, he refers to the strength of cordinge, an states that the strength of ropes of the same lay is in proportion to the number of yarm or threads; but three-strand will support more by about one-sixth than when laid into a cable. Thus, an 8½ three-strand cable: \$5.52 = 72.02 \times 20 = 1445 - 36 = 48.9 = 36 \times 18.8 \times 18 \t PRACTICAL ROPEMAKING—HEMP v. WIRE.—It appears that the hemp cter, and is worthy the attention of every maker or user of

* Treatise on Ropemaking. By Robert Chapm an. London : Spon, Bucklersbury.

ALUMINIUM.—We glean a few interesting particulars respecting this curious metal, from a work entitled L'Aluminium et les Metaux Alcalins, just published by MM. Tissier, gentlemen whom we have several times had ocasion to notice in our accounts of the labours of the Academy of Sciences, and who, in the work alluded to, have enriched the history of that metal with many important observations of their own. It had generally been stated that aluminium could resist the highest temperature without absorbing oxygen, but we now learn that if the temperature be raised from a white to a welding heat, aluminium will burn with great intensity until a stratum of alumina be formed on its surface sufficiently thick to exclude the atmosphere. As regards alloys, that made with fron is not malleable, but will crystalise. An alloy of 100 parts of auminium and three of nickel is more fusible and harder than the pure metal. Bismuth forms with aluminium, in the proportion of one to three, an alloy which is very fusible, but also very subject to oxidation when in a state of fusion. If two equivalents of aluminium and one of oxide of lead be exposed to a white heat, a violent detonation ensues, the crucible breaks into pieces, and even the doors of the furnace are driven to a distance. Similar effects occur with oxide of copper, or the sulphates of potab or softa. Aluminium is now much used for jewellery, especially bracelets, plins, and combs; in cabinet making, it is excellent for inlaid work; its lightness renders it extremely convenient for pencil holders, thimbles, soals, small states, medalileus, vases, and the like; for spectacles, as if does not blacken the skin like silver. But one of its most useful applications consists in using it for reflectors of gas lamps, since it resists the effects of sulphurous emanations, which silver and brass do not.—Galignani's Messenger. ALUMINIUM .- We glean a few interesting particulars respecting this curi-

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ARBEY CONSOLS.—J. Trewin, Aug. 23: The lode in the eastern shaft is worth 8 cwts. of lead per fashom, and is of a very promising character indeed. The stope is the back of the 10 is much the same as for some time past, yielding by ton of lead per fm. The lode in the winzs in the bottom of the adit, west of the add shaft, is much the same as last reported, worth 4 cwts. of lead per fm., and has the same favourable character. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the adit, west of the engine-shaft, is yielding 5 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The stope in the back of the adit, west of the engine-shaft, is improved, now worth 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. The masons have finished the wailing of the wheel-pit, and we expect to have the axle of the wheel in its place by to-morrow evening.

Normow evening.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—T. Trelease, S. Uren, Aug. 25: The lode in Field's enginehaff, sinking below the 160, is much of the same character as last reported. The north
de in the 150, west of the flookan, is 8 in, wide, preducing stones of ore. The loge in
a 140, east of the flookan, is at present small and poor; the main lode in this level,
ast of the flookan, is 4½ ft. wide, containing stones of ore, with a more requising apsarance. The lode in Davey's engine-shaff, sinking below the 150, is still large, yieldig good stones of ore. The lode in the 120, driving east of the above, that, is worth floot,
a fathour. The lode in the 110, east of said shaft, is worth from 101, to 121, per fin.
The south branch in the winze sinking below the 100 is worth 251, per fathour. The
ranch in the 100, driving east of said shaft, is at present 'approductive. In the crosstiat the 70 we have intersected the new north lode to the east of the flookan; the lode
12½ ft. wide, worth 51, per fathour. Nothing else gut worthy of notice.

13 25 st. wide, worth 5t. per sithom. Nothing else take worthy of notice.

BALLYMONEEN.—W. Barkla, Aug. 31: te_pect this day week to have the wings at the depth where we are intending to commence to drive. There is no particular change for sulphur; annk since last report 2 ft.—total, 9 fms. 4 ft. In the adit cross-cut north the ground is very favourable for opening, but the lode is still in a disordered state, driven since last report 1 fm. 3 ft. We have nothing new in driving the addit level cast which has been driven since last report 5 ft. Our engine works well.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. Macdonald, R. Pellow, Aug. 19: We have put 1 ton of lead and 1½ ton of copper to pile since last report, and prepared for the crusher 2 tons of tead We have shipped 37 tons of lead, and 68 tons of mundic, on board the Chepstow, for Bagilti and Fint.

aguit and Fiint.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Philitips, Aug. 24: The lode in the 130 cast is improving, eing now 3 ft. wide, and worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in bottom of the 115 ast are yielding as follows:—Pauli's 5 tons, Higgins's, and Jackson's 4 tons of ore, per m. We are sinking by the side of the lode in the new shaft. Millman's stopes, in the 15 west, are worth 6 tons of ore per fm. Warne's stopes, in the 103 fm. level west, are worth from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm.

BODCOLL.—F. Evans, Aug. 21: We are making good progress in sinking Evan have, which is now 7 ms. 5 ft. 3 in. below the 10; in less than a month it will have sum to the 20. If permitted, I would continue it 2 fms. deeper before we commentriving the levels, as I prefer a 12 to a 10 fm. level, considering it an advantage in open ag ore ground to have the extra height.

driving the levels, as 1 preser a 12 to a 10 m. level, considering it an advantage in opening ore ground to have the extra height.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, Aug. 21: In the engine-shaft sinking below the 60 the lode is from 20 in to 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore, lead, and blende. In the 60 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore; the lode in this level bids fair for a further improvement. In the 50, east of King's, the lode is 7 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore; the lode in this level bids fair for a further improvement. In the 50, east of King's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little blende and lead, not to value; the 50 stope is yielding 1 ton of blende per fm. In the 40, east of Austin's main lode, the lode is 16 in. wide, good work for lead. In the 30, west of Syrett's south lode, the lode is 16 in. wide, good work for lead. In the 30, west of Syrett's south lode, in the cite yielding a little lead and blende, not much to value, atthough from its appearance we may expect tribute ground, in the 50 wince, 8 fms. east of Syrett's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, a good lode of lead ore; in the 20 cross-cut, south of Austin's, the ground is favourable, we expect 2½ fms. to drive to meet the south lode; in the 20 dress west of Austin's, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, tribute ground. In Austin's shaft, sinking for bearers and cistern, the ground is favourable, we expect 10 fms. In the 20 dress west of Austin's, the lode is favourable, at the 10 dress west of Austin's, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, tribute ground. In Austin's shaft, sinking for bearers and cistern, the ground is favourable, we expect 10 fms. In the 20 dress ears and cistern, when this is completed we shall fix the gaunger-lift to that level, and sink towards the 50 with all dispatch. Our tribute for the coming month is without alteration to notice. We have a parcel of blende, computed 55 to 76 tons. I am glad to say we sunk ft. ft. in the engine-shaft this week. The men are working well, and getting

BRONFLOYD.—M. Barbary, Aug. 25: There is no material alteration here during the past week. The various stoges and levels are turning out on an average \(\frac{1}{2} \) from or eper fin. We expect to intersect the south or caunter lode by the 17 cross-cut during his week. The dressing and surface operations are progressing favourably.

whe per fin. We expect to intersect the south or caunter lode by the 17 cross-cut during his week. The dressing and surface operations are progressing favourably.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Aug. 26: The operations for the past three months having seen weekly reported upon, and fully described as to the character and quality of the cole at the various points, leaves me nothing particular to comment upon; therefore I riefly say that the whole of the ground driven on the course of the lode in the 10, east of cross-cut, is of a very promising character, and produces or as named in my weekly stivices. Several cross-cuts have also been driven south in the lode, all of which profused or to a certain extent; indeed, indications warranted the development of the lode to a greater depth; consequently, a winze has been sunk 6 fms. 4 ft. under No. 4 cross-cut. For this depth the lode has been productive for lead or: in fact, all the ground sunk through will well pay for stoping, but I am sorry to say for the present we are preliable from sinking deeper in consequence of an influx of water. The driving of the 10 ast, in the middle of the lode, has been resumed, which consists of gossan, a small quantity of barytes, occasional stones of solid ore, and spots of the latter throughout the level. I expect in driving a few fathoms further east it will form a junction with the new or north lode, where a good deposit of lead my naturally be expected. In order to develope the eastern ground, and prove the value of the lode under the ore diven through in the 10, a cross-cut is being driven from the perpendicular shaft, situate south of the lode, to intersect it at a 25 fm. level. As soon as this is accomplished, communications will be effected between the 10 and 25, by sinking the winzes on the course of the lode, when if the ore continues in depth, as I fully expect it will, a great quantity of ground will be deflected between the 10 and 25, by sinking the winzes on the course of the lode, when if the ore continues in depth, as I fully exp at quantity it will produce; at all events, it is several tons. The new which is a thorough good one, and erected on the best principle, will be re-ext Monday morning, which will in a short time be of great service to us. a being done U lay the ground open with the least possible delay. LER AND 'SASSET UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Aug. 24: The lode in the to 4 ft. wide, and has a masterie ance—ance, producing much mundic, wi

We are now down nearly 11 nms, below the second driving east and west for bearers and cisterns; after which we propose driving east and west op prove the orey iode which is gone down in the bottom of the 50, where we ion to expect something good. The lode going west at the 50 is 4 ft. wide congenial spar, producing a little ore and mundic, with a regular unit is working well, and keeping the water at 2½ strokes per minute.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Aug. 24: In the winze sinking um of m. level the lode is nearly 2 ft. wide, occasionally producing stones of ore.

west the lode is small. A pitch in the back of the 20 is turning out well.

19 fm. level the lode is mean? 2 ft. wide, occasionary producing assure of one. If the lowest the lode is small. A pitch in the back of the 20 is turning out well.

CAMBORNE VEAN.—J. Curtis, N. Clymo, J. Vivian, August 26: The lode in the 170 continues to open most favourably, and is still worth from 604. to 704, per fathom. The lode in the 140 has greatly improved, and is worth at least 504, per fm. The lode on of the mine is looking as rich as ever, and all is going on well.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, Aug. 24: The lode in the 10 west is looking every promising at present, being spotted with blende and lead ore; the air in this end is very close at present, in consequence of which I have put two men to clear up a winze in the bottom of the adit, which is sunk to the depth of about 3 fms.; this winze will be communicate with the 10 about 3 fathoms from the present end, where I expect to get to communicated in the course of a few days. The winze sinking below the 10 west is communicated in the course of a few days. The winze sinking below the 10 west is much the same as for some time past, yielding about 5 ewts, per fm. The 10 cast is much the same as last reported, yielding stones of ore occasionally, but not to value. The winze sinking below this level, west of footway shaft, is still unproductive. In consequence of the long continuance of dry weather the water is up to within 3 fathoms of the 20, and our dressing is almost at a stand-still. There is no change to notice in the tribute pitches since last report, there being still three pitches, working by ten men.

he mine for the purpose, and pitwork sufficient to put the snap we a manage of the purpose, and pitwork sufficient to put the snap we had, sink below the 12 fm, level, the lode is about 6 ft. wide, and contains a quantity of cast at of lead, with solid branches of galens in the joints and cleavage throughout. It rise in the back of the 12 the flookan part of the lode is saving work for lead. It

CARVANNALL.—W. Roberts, Aug. 24: In the 120 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, very maising, with stones of good ore. The winze sinking under the 118 is opening tribute and. In the 118 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, called composed of crystalised iron. It is 86 west the lode is 1 ft. wide—unproductive.

e so west the load is 1 ft. wide—unproductive. CARVATH UNITED.—R. Hancock, Aug. 23: The 50 end, west of the enginot so good as it has been, but still large and kindly. In the stope in the bacvet he load is just the same, producing good work. The 40 end, west of engines been producing some good work for tin, and still kindly for driving, and we. nt, and if so I believe it will open out tin ground that will pay for perations throughout the mine are working well at present.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, Aug. 24: Buring the last week the 84 fm. level, west of Morris's shaft, has been driven 6 ft., and the lode is greatly improved, being composed of capel, quartz, and rich copper ore, producing good saving work. The 62 west is also improved, and judging from its present promising appearance, I believe it will speedily become productive. The rise in the back of the 40 west has been holed, by means of which much good tribute ground has been laid open. The prospects of this mine throughout are looking better.

which much good tribute ground has been laid open. The prospects of this mine inroughout, are looking better.

CWM ERFIN.—Aug. 23: The lode in the 69, going east of the drawing shaft, is 2½ ft.
wide, composed of a light clay-slate, branches of quartz, and spots of lead ore. The lode
in the 67, going east from drawing-shaft, is 37t, wide, composed of clay-slate, carbonate
of lime, blende, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 8 cwts. per fm. A stope has been
started over the back of this level, about 26 fms. cast of the drawing-shaft. The lode in
the same is 3 ft. wide, yielding from 10 to 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the stopes
over the back of the same level, about 25 fms. cast of the drawing-shaft, is rather improved, now yielding about 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 45, going east from
the cross-cut, is 18 in. wide, composed of clay-slate, quartz, copper, and lead ore, yielding
of the latter about 8 cwts. per fm. A new stope has been set over the back of this
level, about 30 fms. east of cross-cut; the lode on an average is 5 ft. wide, yielding
10 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 32, going east from the cross-cut, has rather improved in the last week, and still looks promising, being composed of quartz, blende,
copper, and lead ore, yielding of the latter about 12 cwts. per fm. The tole in the stopes
over the back of this level, 7 fms. east of the cross-cut, is on an average 4 ft. wide, and
yielding 15 cwts. to 1 ton of ore per fm. The stopes over the back of the same level, and

shall then commence to drive into the Figs. The other parts of the mine are much as last reported.

EAGLE ECCK (Talybont).—S. Tyack, A. Francis, Aug. 27: This mine is situate about two minites to the north-west of the West Fotosi Mine, where about two months since a veg, valuable discovery of lead one was intersected by driving a cross-cut a great discinct from the Meside of the mountain, and is not more than about three miles from the West Fotosi Mines, once so rich for producing lead ors. Eagls Rock was vrought by means of a deep adit level, driven in a wasterly direction from the River Lietwyr, which adit is now in course of being cleared out; in doing which we find a large portion of the vein standing to the north, containing a mixture of carbonate and blue lead, embedded in grossan and soft apar. The hill tiese rapidly on the course of the lode, and it is anticipated when the end of the present level shall have been reached, judging from what can be seen at surface, that we shall have a back of from 25 to 30 inhoms. In driving the allie we expect to intersect some other veins known to exist in the grant, and where there is every probability the lodes will be found to increase in their productiveness. The old workers used nothing but the bucking hammers for returning their lead, and it is highly probable in those days no machinery was used in this county for the purpose. There is every facility for the erection of water-wheels, and an abundant supply of water at any season of the year, the River Lietwyr passing within 10 yards of the addit is mouth, and with good roads and moderate royalty. A few weeks will throw a great light on this property, which is generally well thought of by every miner who has yet seen it.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Aug. 25: In the winze sinking below the adit

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Gianville, Aug. 25: In the winze sinking below the adit evel the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of gossan and copper ore. In the 14, east of the ngine-shaft, the lode is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. We have not as yet taken down he lode in the shaft, but intend doing so the latter part of this week.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, Aug. 24: The lode in the 75 west continues to yield 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 36 east, on north lode, is 2 feet wide, producing good saving work.—South Lode: The lode in Coward's shart is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and grey ore. The lode in the 36 east is Improved, now worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 20 east is 2 feet wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm. orth 1 ton of ore per fm.

worth 1 ton of ore per fm.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—Wm. Hollow, T. Uren, Aug. 23: On Saturday, the 7th inst., our new 40-in. engine was set to work. The machine, with pitwork and flat-rods, started admirably well, and is now working beautifully. We are now persevering with all possible speed in cutting down Harvey's shaft below surface: we have six men 'engaged in this work, and we hope to reach the bottom of the old workings, which is about 12 fms. leep, in two or three weeks, then we shall cut a plat, fix a house-lift, and commence sinking on the lode. We are sinking Poole's shaft below adit by six men, at 104, per fm.; here we have not taken down much of the lode since the engine was put to work; the ground about this shaft is highly mineralised, and we are strongly inclined to believe his lode will be a very productive one at a depth, as there are north and south branches that will intersect it. The castern adit is driving west from Poole's shaft by two men, the shaft is highly mineralised, and we are strongly inclined to believe that will intersect it. The castern adit is driving west from Poole's shaft by two men, the shaft is the strongly west from Poole's shaft by two men, the shaft is the shaft in the safe and the shaft is driving west from Poole's shaft by two men, the shaft is the shaft in the safe and the shaft is driving west from Poole's shaft by two men, the shaft is the shaft in the safe and the shaft is driving the shaft in the safe and the

at 30s, per fin. No change here in the lode since last report.

EAST ROSEWARNE,—J. James, Aug. 21: In the 43 cross-out, south of engineshaft, the ground is improved for driving, and in a kindly killas. In the 33, west of
Mathew's shaft, the lode is still in several parts, and unproductive. In the 22, west of
Hanley's, on Brook south lode, the lode is rather disordered, containing spots of biende
and copper ores. In the 22, east of Mathew's cross-out, on the north lode, the lode is
about 9 in, wide, composed of mundic and copper ores, very kindly, and opening tribute
ground. In the winze sinking below the 12, asme lode, the lode is 6 in. wide, containing
stones of ore. We are sinking Hallett's shaft with all possible speed. We are raising
some good grey and black copper ores from Knight's pitch, in the bottom of the 12, on
the north lode at King's shaft.

some good grey and black copper ores from Knight's pitch, in the bottom of the 12, on the north lock at King's shaft.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Aug. 26: The lode in the 88 continues favourable for driving. No lode has been taken down since last report. In Homersham's shaft the ground is a little improved for sinking. In the 86 the lode is being desued, and will be taken down in the course of a few days. The 45 is now cleared east of the Tunnel 20 fms. The pitches, on an average, are about the same as for some time past. About 35 tons of ore will be sampled to-morrow, of fair quality.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Aug. 21: Redurth Consols Lode: In the 46, east from engine-shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, unproductive. In the 34 east we are carrying 3\forall ft. wide of the lode, which is poor. The water is issuing from the south, and we have put the men to cut in south to see the south wall. The eastern stope, in the bottom of the 22, is not looking so well as when last reported, now yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 22 east is 3 ft. wide, consisting of spar, jack, and mundic, with occasional stones of ore, and letting out a quantity of water. In the 12 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, consisting of spar, mundic, and can, or fluor-spar, and producing occasional stones of ore. The stope in the back of the 12, east of John's shaft, is yielding 1\forall ton of ore per fm. The lode in the add eatt end, driving east of the engine-shaft, on the north lode, is syllit into two branches, and poor. The ground in the 12 cross-out, driving south from the engine-shaft, is much the same as when last reported, rather hard.

FOWEY CONSOLS.—P. Rich, C. Merratt, S. Sampson, Aug. 23: The lode in the 260, and 12 class of 2-2 class of 3-2 class

orances, and poor. The ground in the 12 cross-cut, cirving south from the engine-shaft, is much the same as when last reported, rather hard.

FOWEY CON SOLS.—P. Rich, C. Merratt, S. Sampson, Aug. 23: The lode in the 260, east of Bottrall's shaft, on Trathan's lode, is 2 fb. 6 in, wide, with spots of ore. The lode in the 250, east of Bottrall's shaft, on Trathan's lode, is about 7 ft. wide, and yields about 3 tons of ore per fin. The lodes in the 240, 230, and 180 are still poor. The lode in the 260 east, on Bottrall's lode, is 4 ft. wide, and will turn out 5 tons of ore per fin., worth 5l. per ton. The lode in the 240, going east, we have cut the cross-course, but have not yet got through it. The lode in the 230 east, on this lode, is still poor. The lode in the 180, east of Union shaft, on Hewett's lode, will yield 1½ ton of ore per fin., The lode in the 180, east of Union shaft, on Hewett's lode, will yield about 2 tons of ore per fin., worth 8l. per ton. The lode in the 180 west, on Hewett's lode, will yield about 2 tons of ore per fin, worth 8l. per ton. The lode in the 180, east of Austha's shaft, on John's lode, will yield 2 tons of ore per fin,. Which is the cross-course is rather harder than usual. The lode in the different land the cross-course is ather harder than usual. The lode in the adit level west, north of Carrogatt shaft, is divided into branches. The ground in the adit driving south in Koster's Wood is still favourable for driving. The pitches and bargains throughout the mine are looking much as usual.

nuch as usual.

GAWTON.—J. Gill, Aug. 25: The lode in the 50 east is 2 ft. wide, containing a gre
leal of mundic, and occasional stones of copper ore. The rise in the back of the 50 we
s up 7 fms.; the lode being much of the same character as last reported, but letting o
nore water, which shows the lode to be more propous above us. There is no alteration
the stope of pitches since last week. We expect to sample on Friday next from
100 tenses of expect or great and the same of the s

in the stopes or pitches since last week. We expect to sample on Friday next from 90 to 100 tons of copper ore.

GREAT HEWAS.—J. Webb, Aug. 25: We have nothing new in the 96. We intend driving 3 fathoms further, then putting up a rise on the run of the lode to the 86. We have an improvement in the 76 west. There has been a long barren piece of ground where the lode has been disordered with a splice. I hope this will lead on to the apparent new run of thin Inte 66 west, where the lode contains good work for tin. We have taken down some fathoms of the lode in the 56, east of Charles's shaft, which is 1 ft. wide, saving work, but not rich. The lode in the 36, east of Charles's shaft, which is 1 ft. wide, saving work, but not rich. The lode in the 56, east of Charles's shaft, which is 1 ft. wide, saving work, but not rich. The lode in the since last report. We have sold last month's tin, about 18 tons, at the same price as the previous two sales.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, Aug. 25: No lode has been taken down at Lyle's shaft in the past week. The lode in the 80, west of Lyle's shaft, in 2½ feet wide, producing 4 tons per fm. The lode in the wince sinking below the 70 is 3 ft. wide, wide, producing 5 tons per fm. We shall sample to-day 218 tons.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Bugelhole, W. Arthur, Aug. 21: We have resumed the sinking of Copper House shaft below the 190, by twelve men, who have 145. to sink it to the 200; the lode in the present bottom is 4 ft. wide, worth for the whole length 100; per fm. The lode in the 190 cast is 2 ft. wide, producing a little ore. The lode in this level west is 2½ ft. wide, worth 122, per fm. The bottom of this level is not in the lode in the 190 cast is 2 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore. In consequence of a great deal of hinderance in changing and fixing the necessary pitwork in Copper House shaft during the past month, our sampling on Tuesday next will be very much less than the last, but being now in a good position for sinking we hope to raise our usual q

on Taesday next will be very much less than the last, but being now in a good position for sinking we hope to raise our usual quantity next month.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Nancarrow, Aug. 21: The sumpmen having been engaged in making a dam in the 100, and taking down the ends of the shaft, there has not been much sunk in the past week; the lode for the length of the shaft is worth 301 per im. for copper. The ground is the 100 east it better for driving; the lode is worth 71 per fm. Offord's shaft had improved; the lode is worth 72 per fm. for copper. The 90 east is a promising lode, producing stones of ore. In the 80 west we have some good ore in the back of the end, which presents a very promising appearance. In the 30 west 22 ft. have been driven across the lode; the south part we find to be principally capel, but mixed with ore throughout. A little increase of water in Wheal Seymour deep addic cross-cut seems to indicate our being near some lode or branch. We expect to finish the condensing water level next week, and have already got, down a part of the new lift for the oumping of the water. Nothing can work better than the skip does on the new road, by means of which we have nearly cleared the bottom part of the mine. At Reid's everything is in vigorous operation; we have cleared the shaft to adit, and the adit level 80 fms. east; we expect to get two pares of men to commence cutting down the shaft next week; one of these are now engaged in preparing another shaft for drawing the stuff; the foundations are being cleared out by ten men. The engine-house at Hailenbesqle is pulled down, and the stones are being carried as fast as possible; we shall set the masons to work on Monday. The tin pitches are improving, and our prospects are encouraging. I am sorry to inform you that we lost one of our sumpmen, on Tuesday, a fine young man, who was killed instantly by a stone falling through the shaft and striking him on the head.

and straining min on the recent GWYDYR PARK.—H. Rawson, Aug. 26: In the Cross Mawr level we have broken fown the lode this morning; it is looking much the same as at my last; the ground is down the lode tight and wet.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, Aug. 21: The stope in Ruffrig vein is not so good as last reported, worth about 3 cwts. per fm. No change in the stope south in the cross vein. I have let the new cross-cut at 50s. per fm. for one month. We have about 2 tons of ore on the dressing-floors.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Aug. 23: The water is in fork to the bottom of the mine, and I have taken in full pares of men to drive east and west at the 60, and four men to drive west of the great cross-course at the 50, and six men at the 40 east; in this end the lode is full 3 ft. wide, but the leader part of the lode is not quite so rich for copper as when last taken down. I have three pitches on tribute, which will produce some good work for copper. Our 28 tons sold at 51. 16s. 6d. per ton. At West Hawkmoor, there is no change to notice.

Enown in my last as 7 ms. west of the cross-cut, bave become quite exhausted. The tode in the 20, going east from the cross-cut, cottlinuss to be of the most promising appearance, being 4 ft. wide, composed of clay-state, carbonate of lime, copper, and lead on the 20, going east from the cross-cut, cottlinuss to be not the most promising appearance, being 4 ft. wide, composed of clay-state, carbonate of lime, copper, and lead on the state of the state of the seven and the seven of the large and split up cross-course yet to be cross-cut before we had location the 10 cross-cut south continues to be much of the same character as when last reported.

Lackcalate on reaching the lode in eight weeks from this date.

DALE—R. Niness, Ang. 25: We sampled on Tuesday last 7 tons 8 cwis. of lend.

We shall be down 6 fathoun below the 37 by the 4th, which is our setting day, and last reported.

EAGLE EGOK (Talybout).—S. Tyack, A. Francis, Aug. 27: This mine is situated about two miles to the north-west of the West Potos Mine, where about two months since a veg, valuable discovery of lead ore was intersected by driving a cross-cut a great discovery of lead ore was intersected by driving a cross-cut a great discovery of lead ore was intersected by driving a cross-cut a great discovery of lead ore was intersected by driving a cross-cut a great discovery of lead ore was intersected by driving a cross-cut a great discovery of lead ore was intersected by driving a cross-cut a great discovery of lead ore was intersected by driving a cross-cut a great discovery of lead ore was intersected by driving a cross-cut a great discovery of lead ore was intersected by driving a cross-cut a great discovery of lead or the late of the former leads of the men continuite to drive west, as, from the appearance of the lead of the men continuite to drive west, as, from the appearance of the lead of the men continuite to drive west, as, from the appearance of t

The stopes in the bottom of the 140, and 15 to the 135 east is 1½ ft. wide, poor at 1½ to of one per fm.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Aug. 21: The lode in the 135 east is 1½ ft. wide, poor at present. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 55 west is 2½ ft. wide, worth 12, per m. The 70 end east is suspended for the present, owing to there not being smident at for two pares of men to work at one time, before the communication is made with the stopes and winness which are sinking in the bottom of the 45 west; when this is conpleted there will be a valuable piece of ground laid open. The lode in the winner in bottom of the 45 west is 7 ft. wide, and will yield 6 tons of ore per fm., worth 51, per ton for the length of the winner (12 ft.). The stopes in the back of this level are set on the stope of the per fm. All the stopes in the back of this level are set on the stope of the per fm. All the stopes in the 50, and will commence sinking below that finished cutting ground for the plunger in the 50, and will commence sinking below that level for bearers and clatern next week. The ground in the cross-cut in the 40, driving north, is of much the same character as it has been for some time past, strong marked, with branches containing mundle and ore. We are getting on with the tressing of ore for another sampling with all possible dispatch, and hope to get upwards of 10 tons.

LADV RETPHA.—J. Metherell, Aug. 25: Moyle's engine—shaft is down 10 ms. 4e.

of ore for another sampling with all possible dispatch, and hope to get upwards of 110 ton.

LADY BERTHA.—J. Metherell, Aug. 25: Moyle's engine-shaft is down to fin.4.,

6 in. below the 30; I do not see any alteration in the appearance of the ground. In the
30 both east and west the lode is still unproductive; I am forcing on the western ea
with all possible speed. Carter's pitch, in the back of the same level, is worth shad
3 tons of ore per fathom. There has been no lode taken down in the 20 cast since issi
report. Robin's winze is sinking in killas to the south of the lode, which has not yet
been cut through. Lamin's pitch, in the back of the 20, is worth about 2 tons of ore per
fin. No other alteration.

3 tons of ore per fathom. There has been no lode taken down in the 20 cast since issisterport. Robin's winze is sinking in killas to the south of the lode, which has not yet been cut through. Lamin's pitch, in the back of the 20, is worth about 2 tons of ore per fin. No other alteration.

LEWIS.—W. Hishop, W. W. Martyn, Aug. 25: At the skip-shaft, sinking under the 120, the lode is producing a little tin, and is likely to improve. The 120 end is extended 2 flathoms east of the cross-course; tode large, and letting down the water from the 118. The 120 cross-cut is extended 2 flats, and we expect to intersect the south lode in about 4 feet driving. As the water is decreasing in the 110 we have began to sink a winz, which is worth 30, per fathom. The 110, on the south lode, is worth 81, per fin., the 110, on the north branch, is worth 44, per fin., the rise over this level, on the same par, is worth 67, per fin. No change to notice in any other part. The transway to the sont side of the stamps is completed. It should be remembered that our returns for the last twelve months have been principally from the back of the 110, and that now we have the 120, and in less than three months we hope to get the 130, when good returns my be expected, as this east run of ore ground is more than 70 fins. in length.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, Aug. 25: There has oeen nothing done in either of the ends of the 32 fin. level since last reported, the men being engaged in cutting a plat, which I expect will be finished by the end of this week. We were, however, hindered from doing anything in the bottom last night, in consequence of having had the mislar-time to break the piston-rod of the engine, but which, I am glad to say, has been repaired, and the engine will be ready to work again in the course of an hour from this time. The lode in the 20 cast, although small, appears to be enlarging, with spots of or and mundic. The stopes in the back of this level is level and onlarging, with spots of or and mundic. The stopes in the back of this l

profit to the shareholders.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, Aug. 20: The end of the drift going west continues to improve for driving. It is now easier the whole height of the drift, except a piece which they have not yet taken up. The "attaking," or easy part of the ven is 6 or 8 in. wide. The flat from the vein has improved during the week; it is now worth 16 cwts, of ore per fm. The stope on the Sun string is poor at present, but we expet an improvement a little further on.—P. S. Since I left the men in the drift this morning they have met with some very nice samples of ore.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—Wm. Godden, Aug. 24: We have an improvement in the south part of the lode, which we are now taking down west of the trial shaft; so far as seen it looks splendid.

Aug. 25: The south part of the lode, west of trial shaft, is about 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fin., so far as seen; the men will complete taking down the part that is desared this atternoon.

is of ore per Im., so har as seen; the man fair the color of the stellar of the s

on the south part of the lode, the lode is improved, being at present worth 7 tons or sper fm. There is no alteration in any other part.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Aug. 24: The shaftmen are making god progress with the necessary pitwork. We have cut through the ore part of the caunter, east of the 32, which is looking very promising indeed to become very productive, being a very strong and powerful looking lode, and producing fine stones of copper ore, saving work for dressing. About 14 feet north at this point we have discovered a strong branch, or lode, bearing towards the caunter, and will intersect the same about 3 ms. branch, and producing rich stones of copper ore, and has a very promising feature. The ore part of the south lode going west is 10 in, wide, producing time stones of copper or and mundic, saving work for dressing; a good lode in the bottom of the level. The lode going cast has made no improvements since my last report, and is at present small, but producing atones of ore, and presenting favourable indications of becoming more productive in a short time. We have laid open the lode cast and west about 6 ms., 3 fm. of which is a good lode in the back, and has produced, in driving through the same, about 11 tone of rich quality ore, the back we propose stoping as soon as possible. The new south lode is greatly improving as we sink on its course; it is now 2 feet wide, producing rich copper ore, mundic, and blende, and will pay for sinking; we consider the lode has every appearance of becoming a very productive one, both in depth and to the west of the present shaft towards the cross-course, it being a parallel lode with the Old Tolgus lodes, and present much the same appearance. folgus lodes, and present much the same appearan

us lodes, and present much the same appearance.

Alt CONSOLS.—J. W. Webb, Aug. 26: The lode in the 65, driving east, is 2 feet, composed of capel and peach; at present there is very little tin or copper. No. 2 is down about 12½ fms. below the 45. Dawke's shaft, aunk about 7½ fms. below is the lode here is 1½ feet wide, producing good work for tin. The lode in the selow the 45 is not so good as it has been either for tin or copper, being a little dered by a horse of killas, which appears to be only temporary, and its productive will be resumed again after a few feet exploring. Our computed parcels of copper be soid on Thursday next: No. 1 will be good-price ore, but No. 2 very low, being a little appearance of the composition of the control of the

water will at present allow.

PEINN-AN-DREA.—Capts. Carpenter, Delbridge, and Thomas, Aug. 21: We sold, on Aug. 19, 7 tons 3 cwts. 0 qrs. 18 lbs. of black tin, realising 4592. 17s. 1d. In the 90 fm. level, west from engine-shaft, on engine lode, we have cut the western part of the cross-course, but have not driven through it; we hope by the end of next week to discover the lode the west side of the same. The rise in the back of the 65 west is still very hard, worth 104, per fm. The new lode in the 55, cast and west of the cross-course; it slightlito branches, nor do we expect it will define itself till clear of the cross-course; the ground is so hard we cannot open the levels as fast as we could wish. Time and perseverance will prove the value of this promising piece of virgin ground between the two mines. We set Cobler's shaft to sink yesterday below the 47; the lode is large, and by sinking this shalt in the west part of the mine it will lay open tribute ground, as well as for ventilation. Our setting passed off yesterday very satisfactorily: we set 13 bargisins on tutwork, to fifty-eight men; and 27 pitches on tribute, to ninety-seven men, tribute varying from 6s. to 12s. in 14.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Trewren, Aug. 24: We have

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Trewren, Aug. 24: We have intersected another branch in the 162 cross-cut south, about 3 in. wide, and underlaying south, composed principally of quarts and peach, spotted with mundic; the ground so a very favourable character for mineral. The men have taken down the branch in the same level west, which is about 8 in. wide, spotted with ore throughout, and preducing savings work. In the 112 cod out 8 in. wide, spotted with ore throughout, and preducing same level west, which is about 8 in. wide, spotted with ore throughout, and producing saving work. In the 112 end, east of Smith's shaft, no lode taken down since last report; we anticipate an improvement in this end shortly. In the stopes in back of this level the lode will produce 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 100 end, east of Smith's, the lode is from 3 to 4 ft, wide, and at present poor for ore, producing a clean of smuthc. The lode in the stopes in the back of the same level will yield full 1½ ton of ore per fain. In the stopes in the back of this level the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fain. In the stopes in the bottom of this level the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fain. In the stopes in the bottom of this level the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fain. In the stopes in the bottom of this level the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fain. In the stopes in the bottom of this level the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fain. In the stopes in the bottom of this level the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fain. In the stopes in the bottom of this level will produce 2 tons of ore per fain. In the stopes in the bottom of this level will produce 2 tons of ore per fain. In the stopes in the bottom of this level will produce 2 tons of ore per fain.

In the stopes in the bottom of this level will produce 2 tons of ore per fain.

The ground at smith's shaft continues favourable, and the men are making good progress in sinking.—Ground driven during the week: The 162 cross-cut south, 4½ ft. the 162 cross-cut south, 5 ftet.

BOI INDEX A south of Smith's shaft has been sunk 5 ftet.

and I have taken in full pares of men to drive east and west at the 60, and four men to drive west of the great cross-course at the 50, and six men at the 40 east; in this end the lode is full 3 ft. wide, but the leader part of the lode is not quite so rich for copper as when last taken down. I have taken on tribute, which will produce some good work for copper. Our 28 tons sold at 51, 16s. 6d. per ton. At West Hawkmoor, there is no change to notice.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, Aug. 25: There is no alteration to notice in the underground department since my report of last week. We purpose sampling on Friday next from 200 to 210 tons of average quality ore.

HOLMBUSH.—N. Seccombe, August 24: In the 145, west of cross-cut, no lode has yet been taken down, the lode continues to look well. The lode in the end cast of the host is intersected by the cross-cut driving from the former level, which will be in a few flet further driving. The stopes in back of this level are yielding from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 160, east of diagonal shaft, the lode east of the cross-cut driving is now meaning in the take we soul to suppose the cross-cut driving from the former level, which will be in soft is intersected by the cross-cut driving from the former level, which will be in soft is intersected by the cross-cut driving from the former level, which will be in soft or per fm. In the 160, east of diagonal shaft, the lode east of the cross-cut driving in the take we soul the ground is how changed; it is getting more dark, and the lode is intersected by the cross-cut driving from the former level, which will be in soft or per fm. In the 160, east of diagonal shaft, the lode east of the cross-cut driving in the taken down in the castern wines is quite dry. The lode in the 22, east of shaft, is a function of ore per fm. In the 160, east of diagonal shaft, the lode east of the cross-cut driven south is producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; we have set to six men to drive a jewel week.

the ground in to creating the loc rise in the back to the 20 winzs cast, on Kelly composed of que

composed of queopper ore per to the winze at 10 bunch of or west, en the C This end is no the western it bearing of the greand, as we sad lead, we tour men, at 1 month. No a low 24 to Ah and the composition of the composit uly 23 to Au RIBDEN.-RITTON (the week; the ROSEWA inst. we have 4 fms. of Trown to the 70 or

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ROUND 52, is hard, driving souters. The 1 10 ewts. of has not yet above, and the cross-classes.

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t con-acept cin is worth apeet

AUG. 28, 1030.]

PORKELGIS. UNITED.—C. T. Craise, E. Pooley, Aug. 23: Goatley's shaft is sunk plants 3 ft. below the 58. By the cross-course leaving the shaft, we deem it necessary unit 4 ftms. deeper before we drive, which will give a 70 fm. level; at this depth we may 4 ftms. deeper before we drive, which will give a 70 fm. level; at this depth we may be a supported by the shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. Wheal Ash shaft is below the 45, slanking by six men and three boys, at 25t. per fathom; the water and the 45 shaft has compelled us to put a lift in it, which we got to work on summy last. The rise in the back of the 35, east of Wheal Ash shaft, on Date's lode, semannicated to Tiday's shaft, and the lift removed to Wheal Ash. In the 24, cast of the shaft of the 15t. The rise in the back of the 15t. Per fathom. Parry's last, on Date's lode, is worth 20t. per fathom. The 32, east lift ray shaft, on Brenton's lode, is worth 20t. per fathom. The 32 west, on Brenton's lode, is worth 20t. per fathom. The 32 west, on Brenton's lost worth 20t. per fathom. The 32 west, on the lost of the 15t. The 15t.

signtanate men.

PEDEAUX WOOD.—F. Gill, Ang. 23: In the 64, cast of Kendall's shaft, on Kendall's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, containing spots of copper ore, and the ground such caster for driving. In the 54 the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, producing atones of tin. The lode in the adit end east is 5 feet wide, producing saving work for copper ore; the director of this lode is improving, and I expect a further improvement, as we are appositing the junction from granite to kilns. We are sinking Bawden's shaft from affice with all speed, and hope to hole to the adit in about five or six months, when we shall be able to work this ground to better advantage. The pitches are just as lareported.

positing the junction from granite to kilias. We are sinking Psawien's shalt from article with all spood, and hope to hole to the adit in about two or six months, when er shall be able to work this ground to better advantage. The pitches are just as jar reported.

RED 200R.—Thos. Taylor, Aug. 23: During the past month we have driven the 20 seth on the lead lode 3 fms. 4 ft. 6 lm., which has yielded about 2½ cwts. per fathom; the ground in the present end is harder than musal, owing to an east and west branch costing the lode; set to four men, at 64, per fim. We have also rose 2 fms. 4 it. in the ris in the back of the 40, on the lead lode. We hope by the end of this month to hole to the 20 winze, clear the attle, and strip down the lode. We have also driven the 80 set, on Kelly Bray lote, 5 fms. 1 ft.; the lode varying from 2 to 3 ft. in width, chiefly emposed of quarts, prian, and mundie, and has produced on an average about ½ ton of coper ore per fin. We have from the present end about 10 fms. to drive to communicate to the winze sunk in the 70, and when done we shall be in a good position to stope the 10 banch of ore; set to six men, at 54. 10s. per fim. We have likewise driven the 80 west, on the Count-house shart lode, 6 fms. 3 ft. 4 in. towards the western lead lode, ris and the sund as seen in the addit level, we shall, if the ground continues favourable, intersect the western lode by the end of this month—that is, supposing the dip or inclination and hearing of the two lodes to be about the same, and from the present appearances of the grand, as well as the cast and west lode, carrying a flookan internixed with white iron as lead, we may reasonably expect to find the north and south lode productive; set of the grand, as well as the cast and west lode, carrying a flookan internixed with white iron as lead, we may reasonably expect to find the north and south lode productive; set to go men, at 3/l fos, per fin. We have also active to tribute priches, at 16 in 1/l this month. No attention in the tribute gr

wine, producing 1/2 tond of ore per fan., worth 47. Per fin. In the winze sinking below the 84 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1/2 ton of ore per fan., worth 27. 10s. per fan. In the 74 east the lode is 1/½ ft. wide, producing 1/2 ton of copper ore per fan., worth 67. per fin. We have sampled this day 81 tons of copper ore.

SOUTH DOL/OATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Aug. 24: In the 89, cast of the cross-course, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing stones of ore; the tributers working in the back of this level are raising some rich grey ore.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, Aug. 22: We have cleared up a winze under the shallow adit 5 fms. deep, the lode in which is worth 4 tons of mundic, and from 1 to 2 tons of copper ore. From the 29 we have fine stones of copper, but cannot tell its value, there being so much rubbish in the level. We have 25 fathoms of pumps in the shaft; in a few days the water, will be in fork at that depth, where I am told there is a branch of copper ore 6 in. solid; and at the 49, I believe, we shall find a good course of copper ore. Upon completing our machinery we are safe to sample both copper and mundic. Our cost for the next quarter I estimate will be 1907, per month, to include merchanta? bills.

— Aug. 25: I am pleased to inform you that the lode in the bottom of the winze, under the shallow adit, is from 3 to 4 feet wide, I may say all mundic and ore; if the montile were copper it would this moment be worth 1007, per fathom; as it is now it is worth 127, per fathom; but at any moment the mundic may go out, and in will come the one. We may rely on a course of copper under this mundic. By Saturday morning a box of specimen will be in London. I have every prospect in view of selling ore at the end of September, and 50 tons of mundic. I am clearing up a 13 fm. level; this, I think, will assist us to get away the lode much easier, but the level is full, and I can only see as far as we go.

We have a better mine than ever I expected to find, as the redume the selling of the shall c

TREWEATHA.—Thes. Richards, W. Rowe, Aug. 25: The lode in the 90 is still in-reading in size, now 18 in. wide, interspersed throughout with lead ore—good saving row. The 70 end north is worth 31, per fm. The 50 cross-cut is extended 7 fms. 5 ft. owards the eastern lode. The stopes now working are turning out tolerable fair uanties of ore.

TYNE HEAD.—G. Millican, Aug. 20: There is no change to notice here since my ast. We are driving the level towards the backbone, or sulphur vein. We have been anable to dress the ore broken at surface for want of rain.

last. We are driving the level towards the backbone, or sulphur vein. We have been unable to dress the ore broken at surface for want of rain.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Harper, T. Harvey, Aug. 24: The lode in Clay's engine-shaft, sinking below the 60, is 4 feet wide, of a more promising appearance, producing fine lumps of icad. The lode in the 60, north of the shaft, is producing lead, but not to value. No alteration to notice in the rise in back of said level. The lode in the 60, south of said shaft, is 4 feet wide, producing 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in No. 1 stope, north of this shaft, is 3½ feet wide, producing 15 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in No. 1 stope, north of this shaft, is 3½ feet wide, producing 15 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in No. 1 stope, south of said shaft, is 3½ feet wide, producing 14 cwts. of lead per fathom. We instend to resume sinking Bonville's shaft in a day or two. The lode in No. 2, in bottom of this level, is 4 feet wide, producing 1 too of lead per fathom. The lode in No. 2, in bottom of this level, is 4 feet wide, producing 1 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 80, north of this shaft, is 3 feet wide, producing 1 cwts. of lead per fathom are very fine looking lode. The lode in No. 1 winze, in the bottom of said level, north of this shaft, is 1½ feet wide, producing 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in No. 2 winze, in the bottom of said shaft, is 1½ foot wide, souther with shaft, is 1½ foot wide, souther with shaft, is 1½ foot wide, spotted with lead and copper; we consider it to be a very kindly looking lode. The Noat shaft, shaft, shaft, shaft, shaft, shaft, and cut a plat at said lovel. The lode in No. 2, is communicated with the 80, at the holing point we have a good lode; we shall as soon as possible clear the stuff, and cut a plat at said lovel. The lode in Nant shaft, sinking below the 3d, is communicated with the 80, at the holing point we have a good lode; we shall as soon as possible clear the stuff, and cut a plat at said lovel. The lode in Nant

in order that little or no time be lost in bringing this shaft into operation when we get to the lower levels. Nothing new to notice in any other part of the mine.

in order that little or no time be lost in bringing this shaft into operation when we get to the lower levels. Nothing new to notice in any other part of the mine.

WEST ALFEID CONSOLS.—8. Loan, R. Stevens, Ang. 25: The ground in the flastrod shaft, sinking below the 86, is without alteration since our last report. The lode in the 85 and is about 2 feet wide, composed of spar, mutolle, and a little ore. The lode in the 86, west of engine-shaft, is about 2 feet wide, and composed of silver-lead, mundic, and spar. Jaquemot's lode, at the new shaft, is about 18 in. wide, composed of peach and spar. The ground in the 35-cross-cut morth is still favourable. WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Aug. 21: In the 84 cast the lode is 4½ feet wide, producing 8 tons of ore per fin. Other parts continue much the same as last reported. We shall sample to morrow 376 tons of ore.

WEST GERNYILLE—T. Vivian, S. Berryman, Aug. 21: The adit west continues to look well; the lode is now I foot wide, very kinsily in appearance, and worth about 122, per fabrours. Aug. 23: The lode in the adit end continues fully as good as when 128, per fabrours. Aug. 25: The lode in the adit end continues fully as good as when 129, per fabrours. Aug. 25: The lode in the adit end continues fully as good as when 129, per fabrours. Aug. 25: The lode in the adit end continues fully as good as when 129, per fabrours. Aug. 25: The lode in the adit end continues fully as good as when 129, per fabrours. Aug. 25: A since the last general meeting the 70 has been contaminated to the characts, Aug. 25: Since the last general meeting the 70 has been contaminated to the characts, Aug. 26: A since the last general meeting the 70 has been contaminated to the characts, and activan, with several droppers of rich yellow ore and immedic; if this ground continues down to the lode, I am of opinion it will greatly also the character at the potential part of the lode, I am of opinion it will greatly also the character at the potential part of the lode, and the part of lode exposed in t

the engine.

Wileal AGAR.—W. Roberts, Aug. 24: The following bargains were set on Friday last:—The engine-shaft, to sink under the 70, by twelve men, at 40, per fm. The 70, to drive east, by four men, at 91, and the same level west, by four men, at 84, per fm. The 70, to drive east, by four men, at 94, per fm. The 70, to drive east, by four men, at 94, per fm. The 60 cross-cut north, by four men, at 24, 10s.; the same level to drive east on the south lode, by two men, at 94. 10s. per fm.; lode 2 feet wide, with stones of ore. The 50, east of Windstow haft, by four men, at 94, 10s. per fm.; lode 2 feet wide, with stones of ore. The 50, east of Windstow haft, by four men, at 94, 10s. per fm. is lode 2 feet wide, producing 25 tons of ore per fm. The 50, east of eastern shaft, by four men, at 41, 10s. per fm. lode 1 fsot wide, worth 15 ton of order per fm. The 50, west of ditto, by four men, at 41, 10s. per fm. lode 1 fsot wide, producing stones of ore. A winze to sink under the 50, by six men, at 10. per fm. The 60, to drive west of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 41, per fm.; lode 2 feet wide, with occasional stones of ore. The adit, west of engine-shaft, on the north lode, by two men, at 41, per fathom. We expect to sample on Wednesday, the 25th inst. 60 tons of ore.

with the control of t

our nope of getting in so deep as the main cross-cut from Shop shaft, which we are now driving towards, and which is now about 10 fans. before us. The cross-cut from Shop shaft is in hard ground, and no doubt is clear or stuff nearly so far south as our end, so when the end gets to the cross-cut the probability is that we shall be able to get to the bottom of the shaft very soon.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, Aug. 21: North Lode: The ground in the diagonal shaft is of a favourable character for mineral: during the week we have cut through the lode, which is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, priam, mundic, and spots of ore, looking more promising than it has bitherto been at shallower levels. The lode in the winze shafting below the 71 cast is 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, mundic, priam, and copper ore, worth of the latter 30; per fm. for the length carried (9 ft.). The lode in the 71 west contains a little ore, but not enough to value. In the price of the contains a little ore, but not enough to value. In the receiver which is a little above the 71 cast of shaft.

Here's winze, being a little above the 71 cast of shaft.

Here's winze, being a little above the 71 cast of shaft.

Here's winze, shaft is the shaftmen will commence making preparations for the shaking, and the 71 cast and the 61 will also be driven. The lode in the 10 west is without material change since last report, and the same remark will apply to the 61 west. The lode in Siemais winze, shifting below the 61 west, is worth about 20; per fm. for the length (9 ft.). The lode in Thomas's stope, in back of the 61 cast, is worth 11 per fm. The lode in Risdon's winze, sinking below the 60 west, is worth abot. per fm. for the length carried (9 ft.). We are making fair progress towards the next sampling, which I expect will range from 100 to 130 tons of average quality.

WHEAL ELEEN.—N. T. Miners, J. Hosking, Aug. 25: Since the account meeting, we have commenced to sink our disponal shaft below the 40; the lode when last keeping

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—Geo. R. Odgers, Aug. 21: We have again taken down the lofe at the engine-shaft sinking below the 66, from which I have broken some good work; the lode in the western end of the shaft is a little disordered by means of a horse of granute coming into it; still the south branch is producing some good stones of ore. In the eastern end of the shaft the lode is from 18 :n. to 2 ft. wide, composed of green carbonate of copper, grey, black, and yellow ore, and mundic, embedded in a pretty quartz,

peach, and a little gossan; this end, if opened on, would produce better than a ton of ore to the fathom.* It is my impression that the character of the lode is generally improving as we go down, and if the gossan were to wear out we should find theore to be more continuous. In the rise east of the shad, in the 66, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, composed principally of a rubbly spar, with a little gossan: we have about 3 ft. more to communicate with the winze sinking below the 54 (the lode is which is very similar to that just described in the rise), which we hope to communicate in the course of next week. In the 66, vest of the shaft, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, of quartz, a little ore, and gossan; it is going in a favourable direction for making copper ore; this, coupled with its character generally, gives it a very promising appearance. We have cleared up an old grass shaft at 200 fms. weat of our engine-shaft, with a view of seeing the back of the lodes. The shaft is 9 fms. deep, and there is a cross-cut driven south to the lode, which is filled with stuff. As soon as this is cleared I hope to see the lode, when I will write you particulare. There is no alteration in any of the bargains, which are progressing well.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Aug. 21: In the 100 cross-cut there is no change

with stuff. As soon as this is cleared I hope to see the lone, when I will write you particulars. There is no alteration in any of the bargains, which are progressing well.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Aug. 21: In the 100 cross-cut there is no change to notice during the past week. The lode in the 30 seast end is 2 set wide, producing stome of ore. The lode in the 74 is divided with a horse of granite; this evid at present poor. The lode in the winze sinking below the 74 is 3 ft. wide, yielding 12 tons of copper ore spot, and some good work for tin, worth for tin and copper for length of winze (12 ft.) 1001, per fm. The lode in the stopes over this winze are worth for tin and copper ore 301, per fm. The lode in the deep saft end, east from castern shart, is 13 ft. wide, yielding saving work for tin and copper ore.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—M. Edwards, T. M. Thomas, Aug. 21: The lode in the 90, west of the engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 71, per fm. In the same level east it is 18 in. wide, and worth 50, per fm. The lode in the 32 driving west the lode is of the most promising kind, being at present 5 ft. wide, and worth 201, per fm.; in the same level east it is 4 ft. wide, worth 101, per fm. In the same level cast it is 16 in. wide, and worth 401, per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of this levels is 18 in. wide, and worth short of 1, per fm. The lode in the 52 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 104, per fm. In the 54, driving east of Sunny Corner shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 104, per fm. In the 54 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 104, per fm. In the 54 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 104, per fm. In the 54 west shaft: This shaft is now sunk about 6 ft. under the slide: some part of the lode has been cut into, which looks promising, but its value cannot be stated until it is taken down, as we do at present know the width of it. The lode in the rise in the back of the 54 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 104, per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of the 54 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 104, per

wide, and worth 11.6, per fm.; and in the winze sinking over this place the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10.1 per fm. The tribute department continues much the same.

WHEAL MARY ANN (Liskeard).—Peter Clyme, H. Hodge, R. Knapp, Aug. 25: Pollard's shaft is sunk 12½ fms. under the 150. The lode in the 150 north is 4ft. wide, and worth 71, per fathom; in the same level south it is 3 feet wide, and worth 67, per fathom. In the 140 north it is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of lead; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, and worth 18.7 per fathom. In the 120 north it is 2 feet wide, and worth 11.1 per fathom. In the 150 north it is 2 feet wide, and worth 18.7 per fathom in the 120 north it is 2 feet wide, and worth 18.9 per fathom in the 120 north it is 3 feet wide, and worth 18.9 per fathom in the 180 north it is 2½ feet wide, and worth 18.9 per fathom. In the 180 north it is 2½ feet wide, and worth 18.9 per fathom. In the 180 north it is 2½ feet wide, and worth 18.9 per fathom. In the 180 north it is 2½ feet wide, and worth 18.9 per fathom. Such as 180 north 180 north it is 2 feet wide, and worth 180 north 180 nor

the 60 fm. level, driving north, the ground is altered for the better, and now in a good looking killas.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Wm. Jenkin, Wm. Bryant, T. Grenfell, Aug. 26; Smith's shaftmen are still engaged in cutting a plat in the 152. The lode in the 142, north of smith's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 20%, per fm.; in the same level south the men are cutting through the slide. In the 132 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12%, per fm. In the 132, south of Chippindaie's shaft, it is 2 feet wide, and worth 74, per fm. In the 120, north of Chippindaie's shaft, it is 2 feet wide, and worth 74, per fm. In the winze sinking in the bottom of this level it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 74, per fm. South 6 fm. 14, south of the shaft, is 7 ft. wide, and worth 74, per fm. The lode in the 142, south of the shaft, is 7 ft. wide, and worth 75, per fm. it he lode in the north end is without change. The lode in the 130 south is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10%, per fathom. In the 107 north it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 77, per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing a fair quantity of orc. We hope to sample on Saturday next, all being well, about 145 tons of lead ores.—85 tons of beat, and 69 tons of second quality, and about 1 ton of copper orc.

WHEAL UNION.—Thomas Glanville, Aug. 25: In the 30, east of the engine-shaft, the south lode is worth 20%, per fm. for tin. Other parts of the mine are without change.

WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips: The ground in Moorshead add it is harder than we have previously had it, making our progress slow. In the Glebe we expect to hole the shaft to the adit to-day, when we shall at one commence driving south.

WILLOW BANK.—W. Paull, Aug. 25: Saturday last being our usual pay and setting day, no bargains were set, in consequence of our mine being full of water. We accumulated a little water in our ponds, and on Saturday light we put our engine-wheel to work, and the water is now forked to the 17; but 1 fear there will be no rain to keep on working the wheel. All our men are idle.

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUENANGEN UNITED MINING COMPANY.—Alten Mines, Aug. 7: The estimated produce for July was 171 tons, worth 8:06 tons of copper. At Raipas, the workings under the shallow adit continue to yield more than the usual proportion of ore for the ground excavated, but the percentage remains low. In the stopes near Mark's shaft the lode has been quite checked out, and the men are removed. The trial over the 20 continues promising, but as yet there is no saving work produced. The Old Mine, United Mines, and Thomas's are without material change. At Quenavig the prospects continue much the same as last reported; they are still shooting away the whole mass of rock, and frequently meet with rich patches of ore in the small veins and forge,—Quenanagen Mines, Aug. 2: The estimated produce for July was 59% ions of ore, worth 5:584 tons of copper. The stope under the 10 m. level, on north lode, continues more than usually productive, being still divided into two distinct branches by a mass of greenstone 5 ft. wide. The new drawing-shaft is rapidly approaching completion, there being six limbermen employed, and the materials nearly all on the mine, as well for the inclined plane as for the winding-machine; the rope has been ordered, and is expected by an early opportunity from Bergen. There are now nearly 120 abouters on the mine, 60 of whom are employed at surface, cleaning the halvans during the few weeks that surface work can be carried ou. Two horses are employed at the whini, and six are daily carting ore to the shipping place.

WILDBERG MINING COMPANY.—Z. Walls, Aug. 21: The end driving east from Carter's shaft, in the 10 lachter level, will produce 25 ewts. of silver-lead ore per lachter, and the rise in back of the same 2 tons per lachter. We have completed the cutting of the ground for hanging tackle, and in the deep adit level, east of Carter's shaft, in the Erytelitersgang, and the sinking of the winze will produce on an average 2½ tons of silver-lead ore per lachter. The sink going down below t

THE NEW GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN MINES.—S. Richards, Aug. 23: At the Schindler Mine, the old (or engine) shaft is now sunk below the 34, 3 fms. 1 too 6 in:, the lode is 5 feet wide, and worth about 15!, per fm. The 34, driving south, is extended from the shaft 7 fms. 4 feet; the lode is about 2 feet wide, and worth 8!, per fm. The same level, driving north by the side of the lode, is extended 9 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.; ground moderate; in the past week we cut into the lode about a foot, and so far it is good orey work, quite as good as at the point where we commenced to drive by its side. We commenced the cuttings for the railway from the Schindler to the Wilhelm's dressing-floors on Wednesday last, and have now a good number of hands on it. In the Teufelsgrund Mine, the lode in the Louisen level is producing on the average about 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; in Wilhelm's level it is producing 7 cwts.; and at Frederick's level it is producing from 6 to 7 cwts. per fm. The different repairs and preparations for the next winter are going on at a good rate. THE NEW GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN MINES .- S. Richards, Aug. 23:

PRICES OF MATERIALS,

As charged at the ST. AUBYN AND GRY	LLS MINES duri	ng the following	months :-
r	ebruary.	March.	April.
Coalsper ton	13s. 6d		13s, 6d.
Ditto, Cardiff	19 2		18 4
Timber, balkper foot	0 10		0 10
Ditto, pine "	1 41/2		_
Ditto, birch "	2 0		
Iron, commonper cwt.	8 6		9 0
Ditto, crown	11 6	11 6	11 6
Ditto, hoop	13 6	*****	***
Steel, cast	80 0		50 0
Ditto, H 2 "			28 0
Chain	27 6		07.0
Lead, white		00 0	25 0
Nails, patent 31/2 in			-
Hemp per lb.	0 5	0 5	0 5
Yarn	57 6	***	0 0
Tallowper cwt.	6 3		6 6
Candles per doz.	1 6		0 0
Powderper 100 lb.	58 0	1 6	51 0
Leatherper lb.	2 3		0. 0
Safety-fuseper coil			0 6

A STEAM-TUG FOR THE SEVERN.-Mr. E. Jeffreys, locomotive super-A Steam-Tug for the Severn.—Mr. E. Jeffreys, locomotive superintendent of the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, is building on a plot of waste ground
near Coleham-bridge an iron steam-tug, of eight-horse power, which will not weigh more
than 9½ tons, with engines, boiler, water, and fuel on board. She will be 4ft, in length,
with 6 ft, beam, and will not draw more than 15 to 16 in. of water; she will, therefore,
be able to navigate the river at all seasons of the year. She will be propelled by paddles
driven by two engines, so that each paddle-wheel can be disconnected and worked separately, or the reverse way of each other, so as to turn in a very small space; she will be
drived with rudders at each end, to swold the necessity of turning completely round wheat
going up or down the river. She is intended to tug full barges, containing maternals for
the construction of the Severn Valley Railway, from Gloucester to Brignorth; and she
will tug empty barges from the latter place to Shrewsbury. The steam-tug will be
ready for launching in three weeks, and the avent is looked forward to with considerable
interest by our townsmen.— Shreusbury Journal.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—In our last we stated that the Oxford. Worcester,

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—In our last we stated that the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway Company had sent out circulars inviting tenders for 12,000 tons of rails. Instead of 12,000 tons being required, the company want only 1200! The error was discovered by the company two or three days after the invitations was sent out, and corrected by a subsequent circular.—Wolverhampton Chronicle.

MINING NOTABILIA.

At the United Mines, on Thursday, 681 tous of copper ore were sold, dit is anticipated that for the future a very large increase will take place, owing to a plendid discoveries recently made. The mine is now better ventilated, and the it the Challet that for the future a very large increase will take place, owing to plendid discoveries recently made. The mine is now better ventilated, and the nd has been reduced from 30k, per fathom to 11k, per fathom for driving on the Hot when immense quantities of ore will be raised. Some few years ago the shares of mine were at a very low price, and when discoveries were being made they went up tween 700k, and 500k, pounds per share. Now, looking at the district of Gwen-which has been one of the first in the world, the large courses of ore at the present obscived varying from 10 to 20 tons per fathom, in the levels and winness, and the further improvements which are daily expected, we see no reason why this erry may not double and treble its present value.

GREAT CRINNIS.—The new company will commence active operations on Sept. 1. From the influence of those connected there can be no doubt of the property being actively and vigorously persecuted. It is the opinion of all practical men that these rulnes will soon take a first-class position.

At the DEVON AND COURTENAY MINE there was a very large meeting on the LEAVON AND COURTENAY MINE there was a very large meeting on Ineaday, when the agent's report was heard with a deal of satisfaction. The lode is laily expected to be seen at the 100. The lode in the 80 is worth 40t, per fathom, and he sampling will be from 30 to 40 tons of good ore, nearly enough to pay the two nonth's cost. No call was made, there being a balance in favour of the company of nearly 2004, and 2004, worth of ore. Should the 100 cut good, Devon and Couretnay may be considered at once to be in the Dividend List, after expending 80,000f, thus carrying out the old adage, that perseverance and energy shall be rewarded.

NEW WHEAL VALOUS MONEY—We have the term of the contractions of the contraction of the contract

NEW WHEAL VADDON MINE.-We learn that two boxes of splendid this week f

RIBDEN MINE (North Staffordshire) .- It must indeed be cheering to this company to have such brilliant prospects opened out to them in so short a time. Eight large rake veins have been already discovered, all of which contain copper or lead, some both, as can now be seen in the veins, as well as the large lumps now at sur-face. The operations are carried on in good carnest, there being at this time about fifty sturdy miners employed in the different works necessary for future developement.

TREWEATHA is improving in the 90 fm. level; the lode is looking better, attaining more lead, and every appearance of further improvement.

BRYNGLAS MINING COMPANY.—The mines which this company propose

BRYNGLAS MINING COMPANY.—The mines which this company propose work were abandoned by the former workers from want of sufficient power to keep a water out, and inability to provide the requisite funds; but the prospects of the mine reconsidered highly encouraging, nevertheless. The primary object of the Bryngias mpany was only to further explore the main shaft, in which a promising shaft had miscovered; but, their operations having given them encouragement, they decided erect extensive machinery, and thoroughly develope the mine. About aix lodes were covered upon the surface (one in cutting the foundation of a smith's shop), and in ving they have intersected the main lodes of the Cwmystwith Mines, which of them-ves are sufficient to justify all out which may be required. It is confidently anticited that Bryngias Mine will, ere long, be one of the most important in the principality.

NORTH TRESKERBY.—This adventure is to be prosecuted with renewed irit, for which purpose a call of 11. per share has been made. Mr. R. C. Webb is ap ditted purser, and Capt. John Rabey manager.

pointed purser, and Capt. John Rabey manager.

The LLWYNGWERN SLATE QUARRIES.—These long-neglected quarries have recently been reopened, and are now about to be put into active operation by a private company of two spirited individuals only. They are now turning out splendid slate slabs of large dimensions, and have a quantity of slates on the bank. A most substantial 30-ft. water-wheel, together with sawing and planing machinery, have just been recred at the works by Mossrs. H. Owen and Son, of Carnarvon, from designs and under the directions of Mr. W. R. Williams, mining engineer, Dolgelly. The Corris and River Dovey Tramway, now rapidly progressing, will be an incalculable benefit to this, as well as the several other important slate quarries in the Corris district; and it is fully expected the proprietors of the Llwyngwern Quarries will, in a short period, be remunerated for the outlay they have so judiciously and spiritedly made, to that extent which they are so well deserving.

MINING IN CUMBERLAND.—We were much pleased by perusing an article in the Carlisle Journal, by "A Tourist," on a valuable discovery of lead by Captain Jeffreys near the Driggeth Mines, situate on the north side of High Tike, which is 'likely to turn out to be of great importance. This speaks well for the tourist, who in search of pleasure takes advantage of his visit to the lakes and mountains of the North to inspect the mineral wealth of the districts he passes through, which require only a judicious outlay of capital to ensure profitable returns—not only in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire, but in districts further north. We called attention last week to the Haydon Bridge district, in Northumberland, where there are two or three mines paying large dividends, one of which is worked by a spirited lady, who is employing nearly 100 hands, and has been profitably worked for above 20 years. Others only require to be opened to ensure success, which we hope soon to see brought into operation. Although the mineral produce of these isles realise 35,000,0001, it is evident that it may be greatly increased if only half of the money which is spent on worthless foreign mines was property applied at home.

Great Sheba Covered Manna (1997) MINING IN CUMBERLAND.—We were much pleased by perusing an articl

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS MINE.—Messrs. Samuel Yorke Martin, of the Holme, near Wareham, Dorset, Major in the Royal Engineers; John Beddoe, of Lickhill, Sturport, merchant; and the Roy. Edward Robert Pemberton, of Eagle Lodge, Ramsgate, clerk, filed a bill in Vice-Chancellor Kindersley's Court, to compel Mr. Henry Vatcher, of Exeter, late purser of Great Sheba, to deliver up to them the books, deeds, and papers—the purser holding them as a lien for 35t. 18s. due to him from the company. On Friday, the 20th inst., the plaintiffs applied by summons to the Chief Clerk of the Court of Chancery to amend the bill, which was refused, on the ground of the plaintiffs not having compiled with the standing orders of the Court; the summons was, therefore, dismissed with costs. GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS MINE .- Messrs. Samuel Yorke Martin, of the

WEST SETON.—At the meeting, last week, Capt. C. Thomas was in-nected to purchase Tresavean engine, for 3501.; and also the capstan and shears, for 501.

BREAD FROM COAL:

PRACTICAL SCIENCE-WONDERFUL CHEMICAL RESULTS.

The science of political economy is threatened with a total overthrowits dicta, its theories, its very facts, are in danger of being contradicted, refuted, and disproved. The questions of supply and demand, of imports and exports, the balance of trade, of the comparative importance of commerce and agriculture, and all those matters that are usually thought to have an intimate bearing on national prosperity, may, perchance, be settled in a manner altogether different from that contemplated by political economists, and may be completely set at naught.

and agriculture, and all those matters that are usually thought to have an intimate bearing on national prosperity, may, perchance, be settled in a manner altogether different from that contemplated by political economists, and may be completely set at naught.

The agency by which the foundations of that fabric of modern wisdom have been shaken is the frequently despised practical science which undertakes the investigation of the minute particles of bodies, analyses their composition, and shows how all substances in nature are formed out of a few elements variously combined together. The chemists of the present day have, indeed, already accomplished greater wonders than the alchemists of old vainly attempted to achieve, for nearly everything they touch habeen transmuted into gold; and they have by the same process vardly increased the conveniences, the comforts, and the luxuries of life, and added greatly to the resources of the empire. All the wonder-working powers that chemistry has yet displayed, would, however, be thrown into the shade by the fulliment of the hopes of which an indication was given in a recent lecture by Prof. Frankland, at the Royal Institution.

The chemical agencies of which we have now to speak, do not manifest themselves by merely varying the combinations of the elements of the same class of substances to produce other substances possessing different qualities, still belonging to the same class of the bond of manural possession by the agency of vitality. By this means the simple elements of matter may be converted into organic compounds, and the food of man may be produced directly from its original sources without the intermediate agencies of vegetation and a nimal life. Nor is this a mere speculative fancy, like the day dreams of the alchemist, of or the constituents of the food of man are well known, and are cally obtainable from the bowels of the earth and the air we breathe, and all that remains for the chemist to to it to combine them in such a manner as to render them capable of parts of oil, have been obtained without the aid of vegetation. Those substances might contribute that portion of nutriment which tends to maintain animal heat, and to supply the faitly materials of the body, but the means of supplying the muscles and fibres have yet to be discovered, for all the attempts hitherto made to form organic compounds with nitrogen have failed. When we bear in mind, however, that only thirty years ago the production of any organic compound without the agency of vitality was considered impossible, and that 799 of such products have since been formed, principally within the last five years, there is reason to expect that further researches and discoveries will ere long disclose the means of making from the inorganic elements all kinds of food adapted to the sustenance of man. And that which thus seems within the range of probability for the production of food is equally possible for the materials of clothing. It was stated not long since that a method had been discovered of producing slik directly from mulberry leaves, and dispensing with the troublesome, precarious, and consequently coulty, operations of feeding and tending the worms, and of winding the coccouns. The invention may be only in abeyance whilst undergoing the process of perfection through which all great inventions have had to pass before they became practically useful, and slik may in a few years be grown like cottom. What is possible with slik should be equally so with wood, hair, and hides, and all the animal unaterials of manufacture might be extracted directly from grass and foliage. Nay, the chemist may advance still further; and as he hopes to obtain, by the action of chemical affinity, organic materials for the food of man without the agency or visitity, it would be but a slight step to derive the materials of monificature? Of what uses to us will be our Indian empire, or the establishment of forced relations of amign with the Chinese? What will become of our agricultural population? and what will be done with the

it is well to make preparation for prospective events, and the provident politician assuredly thank us for directing his giance to what is thus "looming in the future."

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-London, Aug. 27, 1858.

COPPER. & s. d.	BRASS. Per lb.
Copper wirep. lb. 0 1 134-1 2	Sheets 101/d111/d.
ditto tubes 0 1 214-1 21/4	Wire 101/4d11d.
Sheathing & bolts 0 1 0	Tubes 1212d13d.
Bottoms n 0 1 01/2-1 1	PORKIGN STREE. Per Ton.
Old (Exchange) " 0 0 1012	Total Control of Contr
Best selectedp. ton 110 10 0	
Tough cake " 107 10 0	" (hammered). 20 10 0
Tile 107 10 0	Ditto, in faggots 22 0 0-
South American 100 0 0	English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 0
	QUICESILVER p. ib. 0 1 11- 2 0
iron. Per Ton.	SPELTER. Per Ton.
Bars, Weish, in London 7 0 0-	Foreign 28 15 0-24 0 (
Ditto, to arrive 6 10 0- 6 15 0	To arrive 23 15 0
Nail rods 7 10 0	
" Stafford, in London 8 0 0-9 0 0	ZINC.
Bars ditto 8 10 0- 9 10 0	In sheets 30 0 0
Hoops ditto 9 5 0-9 15 0	TIN.
Sheets, single 9 10 0-10 10 0	English, blocks
Pig, No. 1, in Wales 3 15 0- 4 15 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels), .119 0 0
Refined metal, ditto 4 10 0- 5 5 0	Ditto, Refined
Bars, common, ditto 6 0 0-6 5 0	Banca116 0 0
Ditto, railway, ditto 6 5 0-6 7 6	Straits
Ditto, Swed. in London. 12 15 0-15 0 0	Straits
In stock to arrive	TIN-PLATES.*
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 15 6-2 17 0	
Ditto, in Tyne & Tees 2 19 6-3 2 6	
Ditto, forge 2 17 6	IC Ditto 2d quality , 1 10 0- 1 11
Staffordshire Forge Pig. 4 10 0-5 0 0	1X Ditto 2d quality , 1 16 0- 1 17
Weish Forge Pig 3 0 0-3 5 0	IC Coke , 1 5 6- 1 6
	IX Ditto , 1 11 6- 1 12
English Piz 21 0 0-22 0 0	Canada plates p ton 15 0 0 15 5
	In London; 20s. less at the works.
Ditto sheet 22 5 0	
Ditto red lead 23 15 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing p. lb. 10d
Ditto white 27 0 0-30 0 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Metp. cwt. 2 2
Ditto patent shot 25 10 0	
Spanish 20 0 0-20 10 0	
American none.	in London
	to Is. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The amount of business doing at present in our market is of a limited character, and some difficulty is experienced in effecting sales at current rates. A better tone seems at times to arise, but it is generally followed by inaction, and the result is that our market presents a more deadened aspect, which naturally intimidates speculators, and keeps buyers out of the market.

out of the market.

COPPER.—Although the enquiries have lately been very small, yet the standard has advanced, and, it any stir were visible, would lead buyers to look for an advance in fixed rates; but there is comparatively so few orders given out just now for shipment, that it is not looked upon with that anxiety which is generally manifested, and, consequently, our market remains in

active at fixed rates.

IRON.—A fair enquiry for rails exists, and some few contracts have been made at prices varying from 6l. 5s. to 6l. 10s. English bar-iron is also firmer, and ironmasters are holding for 6l. at the works. Staffordshire descriptions as before, quiet, but mostly steady at previous quotations. Swedish bars are dull at 12l. 5s. to 12l. 10s., according to specification. Scotch pigs have slightly fluctuated, but scarcely exceeded 6d. per ton at any time. The closing price on 'Change to-day was 55s. 3d. to 55s. 6d., mixed numbers cash. 56s. one morth or m. b. for his Glascow.

pigs have slightly fluctuated, but scarcely exceeded 6d. per ton at any time. The closing price on 'Change to-day was 55s. 3d. to 55s. 6d., mixed numbers, cash; 56s. one month, g.m.b., f.o.b. in Glasgow.

Lead.—The market is dull, and the last few days very little has been transacted; former prices have been upheld, but no advance obtained.

Spelter.—Until to-day the price gradually receded to 23l.10s. per ton, but favourable intelligence has reached here from Hamburg of a good business taking place at improved rates, upon receipt of which sellers immediately asked higher prices: 24l. is now the price; possibly 2s. 6d. per ton less might be accented. ss might be accepted.

Trs.—In English there is a moderate demand for blocks, principally for

home consumption. Bars are not so much enquired for. Straits of fine soft quality sold to-day at public sale at 115*L*, three months prompt; 114*L* is quoted for cash; Banca continues at 116*L*, cash. Deliveries are large in Holland.

TIN-PLATES.—Sellers adhere to last prices.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.—Our metal market presents so little alteration LIVERPOOL, AUG. 26.—Our metal market presents so little alteration since the date of our last report that there is no margin for remark. The demand for the ordinary description of manufactured iron is still limited, the tone of the market generally being, however, if anything, more encouraging, and it is not improbable that prices have seen their lowest. In Scotch pig-iron a fair amount of business has been done during the week, without at all causing any alteration in prices. There is very little dissection at the moment to do business either for expectation recognition. Scotch pig-iron a fair amount of business has been done during the week, without at all causing any alteration in prices. There is very little disposition at the moment to do business either for export or for speculation. The shipments are still large, being 12,393 tons, against 10,786 tons for corresponding week of last year. The demand for English tin is uniformly good, and for tin-plates there appears to be rather more enquiry, specially for charcoal. Current quotations are readily obtained. Copper is in fair request, and prices remain unaltered. Lead is at present without change. The following are the quotations:—fron: Merchant bar, 64. 7s. 6d. to 64. 10s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 1184. per ton; common bar, 1194; refined block, 1214.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 31s. to 32s. per box; coke, IC, 24s. 9d. to 25s.—Lead: English sheet, 234. 10s. per ton; English pig, 214. 5s.—Copper: Cake and tile, 1074. 10s. per ton; best selected, 1104. 10s. per ton; sheathing and bolt, 1s. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 304. to 404. per ton; spring, 18 to 244; cast and shear, 504. to 604. per ton. 18 to 24%; cast and shear, 50% to 60% per ton.

GLASGOW, Aug. 26.—Since our last report the price of pig-iron has exerienced a decline of fully 1s. per ton, sales having been made to-day as we as 55s. 3d., cash, at which there remained sellers—buyers at 55s. There appears to be a lull after the late rise, and orders both for consump tion and speculation have slackened, so that with a heavy make and di-minished demand there is every probability of a further decline, more especially should the late purchasers on speculation be obliged to bring their iron soon on the market. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 59s. 6d.; No. 1, g.m.b., 54s. 3d.; No. 3, g.m.b., 53s. 9d. Shipments: Foreign, 6668 tons; coastwise, 5725 tons = 12,393 tons, against 10,786 tons last year.

New York, Aug. 14.—In bar-iron no movement has taken place, and it continues to be quoted \$45 to \$47.50 for common, \$55 to \$57 for refined. Scotch pig is quiet, and the price without change. We note the sale of 25 tons of hoop at \$67.50, at six months. For copper there has been but small demand, while the price has a downward tendency; there is but a small quantity on hand, the receipts being trifling this season. Sales of 70,000 lbs. have taken place at 21½c. to 21½c. for cash; also 8000 lbs. of old copper at 20½c. to 20½c. cash. In tin-plates the transactions have been entirely confined to the retail trade, with whom a good business has been doing at \$9.62½ at six months, for 1.3 X. A brisk demand has sprung up for block-tin, and holders are firm, declining to sell except at an advance. The supply of Banca has materially improved, but the stock is still light; we observe that sales of 850 slabs have taken place at 29c. cash, for Banca, and 28½c. for Straits. Spelter is quiet, at last week's quotations." At Boston, sales of 1350 bags of saltpetre, ordinary quality, have taken place at 8½c. per lb., at six months. NEW YORK, Acg. 14.-In bar-iron no movement has taken place, and lace at 84 c. per lb., at six months.

We stated in our last that a great reaction had taken place in the MINING MARKET, and that a larger amount of business had been transacted than we had noticed for months past, and this week the activity then observable has increased rather than otherwise, and we have again to report upon higher prices and a large amount of business transactions. The standard of copper has much improved, but we have not heard of any particular change in tin or lead, though lead mines are rather more sought for. A remarkable feature in the present rising state of the market, and one to which we call attention, as it confirms the correctness of our views reiterated week after week, that many good mines in the Share List were far below their real value, and should be purchased, is that the principal buyers of late have been Cornishmen and practical agents. By such parties the market has been cleared of several stocks, and the general public, who might have purchased low, will now, in the excitement, have to buy at the higher rates. Grambler and St. Aubyn and United Mines have both been greatly in demand all the week, and the former have risen to 140*L*, 145*L*;

in a few days. Basset, 190 to 200; Great South Tolgus, 15 to 16; P. Consols, 161 to 17, and remain flat. Hingston Down, 31 to 32, busine doing. Rosewarne has been in great demand, and the price has advance to 40, 45; on July 31, when these shares were 13 to 14, we called attention to the peculiarities of the district, and expressed our belief that the contract of the district, and expressed our belief that the contract of the district, and expressed our belief that the contract of the district, and expressed our belief that the contract of the district of the district

to 40, 45; on July 31, when these shares were 13 to 14, we called attertion to the peculiarities of the district, and expressed our belief that it ore was coming in again; and as many persons purchased shares up what we wrote, they have the satisfaction of seeing a very handsome profit. Hender, the adjoining mine, and a great favourite in the palmy day of Rosewarne, suffered also in its depression, but is now becoming enquire for, and shares are 1, buyers. East Russell has been better, and price leave off, 5\frac{1}{2}, 6\frac{1}{2}. North Robert largely dealt in at \(\frac{1}{2}_3\), \(\frac{1}{2}\). Great Alfre not so firm, at 5, 5\frac{1}{2}, \(\frac{1}{2}\), North Robert largely dealt in at \(\frac{1}{2}_3\), \(\frac{1}{2}\). Great Wheal Vor in request, at \(\frac{1}{2}_3\), \(\frac{1}{2}\). To the section of offers of the section an important improvement. Wheal Vean, 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 2\(\frac{1}{4}\); Pendeen, 3\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 3\(\frac{1}{4}\).

In the Coal Market, there has been a good amount of business done this week, best quality coals having been offered at a further reduction from last week's prices; but very few ships were left unsold, the supply of Monday being 105, of which 92 were sold. Only a limited supply of best seconds and Hartleys being at market, former prices have been resided. On Wedenesslay there were 58 ships at market, of which 49 were sold, former prices being easily obtained. Yesterday, there being a good demand for best coals, prices slightly advanced upon former rates, the last quotations were—for best Wall's End, 17s. to 17s. 6d.; best seconds dito, 15s. 3d. to 16s.; manufacturers' and Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 15s. 3d.; and steam coals, 21s. There were 100 ships at market, out of which number only 10 were left unsold.

COAL CONTRACTS.—100 tons of best Wall's End by the committee of the Great Synagogue, Aldgate, and 5000 tons of good gas coal by the Wal-sall Improvement Commission.

IRON CONTRACTS.—30 iron columns and spandrils, about 18 ft. high; 1300 yards 14-in. and 470 yards 13-in. wrought round iron bars, fencing, and wickets; also the windows and other castings for the New Cattle Market, Newport, Salop.

COPPER CONTRACTS .- 200 tons of English tough cake by the Admiralty.

In SALTPETRE there has been a very active demand, and as the stock is declining holders are not inclined to sell except at an advance; a rise of 1s. per cwt. has taken place for refining qualities; sales of 30,500 bags of Bengal have been effected, 5\(^2\) per cent. ref., 43s. 9d.; 11\) per cent. ref., 44s. 6d. to 42s. 3d.; 6\(^2\) per cent. ref., 43s. 9d.; 11\) per cent. ref., 40s. to 41s. 8d.; and 360 bags for arrival, at 41s. 9d.; 410 bags of Bombay, 37\(^2\) to 42\(^2\) per cent. ref., have sold at 33s. to 33s. 3d.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2719 tons of ore were sold, realising 16,307l. 16s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 12sl. 4s.; average produce, 6l.; average price, 6l.; quantity of fine copper, 185 tons 11 cwts. The particulars of the month's sales were—

Date	e.	Tor	19.		Pr	roduce				Stan	dar	a.		r	rice	pe	r tor	1.		Or	8 0	opp	er.
July	22	22	9.5			63%				£124	6	0			£		6			. 48	1 1	11	0
Aug	. b	37	54			6%				126	8	0				1	0 7			. 8	6	0	0
**	12	45	39			614				126	2	0			. 1	, 1	8 0			. 8	13]	11	0
90	19	43	61			617				128	1	0				5	6 0			. 8	4	12	0
99	26	27	19			63/a				128	4	0			, (,	0 0		٠.	. 8	17	18	0
	ared w																						
stand	ard, ar	nd i	n th	e	pr	ice p	er	te	Ol	n of	ore	ne	ar	ly	2	. 9	d.	C	or	apa	re	d t	with

the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been 5l. 8s. 9d in the standard, and in the price per ton of ore 6s. 9d. The following Dividends were declared during the month of August:

Mines.	Pe	rsh	are.		Amo	unt	
Wheal Basset	 £6	0	0	********	£3072	0	0
West Wheal Seton	 7	10	0		3000	0	0
Carn Brea	2	0	0		2000	0	0
Cwmystwith	15	0	0	********	1920	0	0
Great South Tolgus	0	6	0		1800	0	0
North Wheal Basset	0	5	0		1500	0	0
Eyam (Derbyshire)		0	0		1400	0	11
Dolcoath	7	0	0	********	1253	0	0
Providence	2	0	0		1120	0	0
Alfred Consols	0	4	0		1024	0	0
East Daren	3	0	0		900	0	0
Levant	- 5	0	0		800	0	0
Lisburne	2	0	0	********	800	0	0
St. Ives Consols	1	10	0		705	0	0
South Tolgus	1	0	0		512	0	0
Botallack	 2	10	0		500	0	0
Wheal Owles	 5	0	0		400	0	0

Total.....£22,706 0 0

At Wheal Owles meeting, on Asg. 20, the accounts for April, May, and me. showed—Balance last andit, 1807/.17s.; sales of tin (less 1-28th dues), 4170/.1s. 6d. balst receipts, 166/. 2s. 2d.; sundry credits, 96/. 19s. 11d. = 5939/. 11s. 7d.—Labent at, 2856/.; carriage, 151/. 19s. 7d.; merchants bills, 901/. 12s. 9d.; subsit advances, 9/. 19s. 6d.; by dividend of 400/. (5d. per share): leaves credit balance, 1471/. 8s. 5d to profit on the three months' working was 363/. 11s. 9d.

At Providence Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—lance has andit, 3671. 3s. 8d.; tin sold (dues, 2151. 7s. 8d.), 46651. 9s. 8d.; copper or use, 15s. 5d.), 131. 13s. 10d.; sundries, 10t. 7s. 1d. = 50561. 14s. 3d.—Mine cot, 37t. 13s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 10361. 6s. 9d.: leaving balance in favour of advences, 14321. 14s. 5d. A dividend of 11201. (21. per share) was declared. The agent's port was considered satisfactory.

The Eyam Mining Company sold, on Thursday, at the mines, 62 tons lead ore, and at their last sale 81 tons, making together 143 tons raised during the past ven weeks. The committee also declared a dividend of (1400t.) If. per share. The rike at present are very good.

At North Basset Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed— lance last audit, 1839.1.16s. 7d.; advance on tribute, 2401.; ores sold, July, 1460.0s. 3d.; ag., 17801.15s. 8d. = 48351.12s. 6d. = —Mine cost and merchants bills, May, 13401.13s. 2d.; ne. 15211.11s. 6d.; advance on tribute, 2201.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 540.7s. 19d. A divided of 15001.6s. per share; was declared. Capt. Thos. 6lastic reported that they had sold in the past month tinstuff to the amount of 2471.13s. to samplings on Wednesday last were estimated at about 250 tons of copper ore.

rille reported that they had sold in the past month tinstuff to the amount of 2471, 181. The sumplings on Wednesday last were estimated at about 250 tons of copper ore.

At Cook's Kitchen Mine meeting, Aug. 19, the accounts showed—Black tin sold, 26541, 1s. 5d.—Balance last audit, 2191, 14s. 5d.; mine cost and merchanta' bills, March, 3304, 5s. 7d.; April, 7521, 9s. 11d.; May, 7591, 9s. 7d.; water rent, 471, 1s. 11d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 441, 15s.—The profit on the three months working was 2644, 9s. 5d. It was renolved that a deputation wait on Mr. Basset on this agent to make an arrangement for a new lease of the mine. Captains Thomas, Samed Davey, and Charles Thomas, jun., reported that the stamping power on the mine is about 30 per cent. above the estimated production for the coming 12 months, and the drawing power 50 per cent. above; for the same period the cost of drawing for costs is 241; stibbles and chains, nearly 201; repairs of shafts, 141: together, 581, per month, or about 1s. 5d. per ton for an average depth from surface of 230 fms.

At the Great Work Consols Mine meeting, on Tueaday, the accounts showed—Balance hat audit, 2621, 18s. 9d.; tin sold, 4450, 12s. 4d.; materials, 361.: 47581, 11s. 1d.—Mine cost, April, May, and June, 27011, 2s. 3d.; merchant's bills, 1643 10s. 7d.; carriage, 2511, 2s. 5d.; lord's dues, 1591, 5s. 5d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 34, 10s. 5d. (2pts. N. Tredinnick, T. Edwards, and J. Johns freported that they had no great bunches of tin to fail back on for a supply, but the quantity of tin was chiefly from old pitches throughout the mine. They had expended in new works, materials, and labour during the past quarter upwards of 16001., which they hoped would benefit eventually in the effectual working of the mine.

At the Ashburton United Mine meeting, held at Exceer, on the 18th lost, the accounts for May and June were produced and allowed. Mr. Ennor's and Capt. Hoskings's reports were read, and avergred satisfaction as to the prospects o

At the Ashburton United Mine meeting, held at Excter, on the 18th L., the accounts for May and June were produced and allowed. Mr. Ennor and Capleaking's reports were read, and gave great satisfaction as to the prospects of the mine exception as the prospects of the mine exception as the prospect of the mine exception as the prospect of the mine of the prospect of the mine exception and the prospect of the mine except of the mine was 2043. 3s. 10d., out of which the prospect was paid for raising and clearing fin; and that above 1090f. worth of the now at surface, which was all risen above addit; after deducting the value of ore from outlay, the actual expenditure is only about 2000f. The prospect above addit is still proving; two pitches are now set on Brothers copper tode, at 8s. in 1f., and a god e.of oredrawn to surface. Twenty new heads of stamps are at work, and twelve heads we recetting. All the heavy work of the steam-entine, such as main beam, cylinder, ler, and large pipes, &c., are fixed, and the remainder progressing fast. A call of 1f. w erecting. All the heavy work of the steam-engine, such iler, and large pipes, &c., are fixed, and the remainder progre

and the latter to 90*L*, 95*L*. Both mines are greatly improving, and a further rise expected. East Basset has been in more demand, and has also risen to 100*L*, buyers; and great expectations of cutting the lode in the 80 risen to 100*L*, buyers; and great expectations of cutting the lode in the 80 risen to 100*L*, buyers; and great expectations of cutting the lode in the 80 risen to 100*L*, buyers; and great expectations of cutting the lode in the 80 risen was made.

At the West Sharp Tor Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. P. Cotion in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 117. 11s. 6d.; calls received.

ppl. 6s. 9d. paring balan capt. W. Ric the large go and Marke pain brance har, but eve At Born in the chair) May, include some, 1537. per share we pare plans a that the age Lean report had driven At Wh

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At the and carring mine cost, 3721. 10s. 5107. 1s. 2 an accider quarterly reported to fathours a sample on At Collect and the condition of the condit At F

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isiness done er reduction the supply of ed supply of e been rea-ich 49 were eing a good tes, the last s. 3d.; and ich number

rs, fencing, tle Market, Admiralty. the stock to 7 per per cent. 10 bags of

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passet aftering the number of shares from 1228 to 6140, and upon the latter number a cail of 4s. per share was made. The committee of management were reappointed, and the proceedings, which are reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At West Stray Park meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Ba-lance last audit, 6633, 18a, 8d.; mine cost, from Jan. to June, 1333, 17s, 11d.; merchants' bills, 4874, 8s.; 2d. =28834, 1s. 94.—Call received, 7924.; copper ores soid (less daes), 1012, 3s.; this time, 574, 1s.; stone soid, 4f. 15a, 2d.; leaving balance against the adventurers, 6194, 2s. 7d. A call of 15s, per share was made, and it was resolved that the sinking; of the cagino-shat below the 65 be at once resumed.

The Carmarthen United Lead Mining Company have issued a statement of their accounts to July 17: they show a balance of assets and liabilities of 5974, 4s. 8d. The statement is very diffuse, including a list of directors and shareholders in arrear of calls, and anneaucing "a gift to the company" of 150 shares by Messra, Hand, Harrison, and Willisms, which had been sold to Mr. Barling for 4504. The fine has been inspected by Mr. Evan Hopkins, who assumes, as the results of his investigations, according to the present aspects of the workings, the ground will produce 6e was, per fm. This, in working 200 fms, per month, would produce 60 tons of lead, which would give, at 144, per fm, 8404; it is a considerable of the present aspects of the workings, the ground will produce 6e was, per fm. This, in working 200 fms, per month of 2404, which, on the paid-up capital, would be 2 per cent, per month, or hearly 25 per cent, per annum. In another view of the prospects of the undertaking, after the mine shall have been sufficiently developed, so that the same number of fathoms of one ground can be opened every month, Mr. Hopkins assumes the probability of the ground producing on an average one-third of a ton of lead ore per fm., or 150 fathoms of reagonal to be extracted monthly. The

Wheal Trewane is now in liquidation. It is anticipated that after the bilities are discharged there will be a considerable quantity of assets to divide among

Mr. Squire, on Wednesday evening, at his residence, Manor-place, Wal-worth, operated on some quartz in the presence of several of the directors of the Quartz Residuation Company, when they expressed themselves satisfied of the practicability of his process.

In Foreign Mine Shares but very little has been doing; transactions in In Foreign Mine Shares but very little has been doing; transactions in the North Rhine Mining Company of South Australia still continue to take place at 1-light to 3-light. The shares were allotted on Wednesday, and there had been amuch larger number applied for than the company had to allot; a fact which must be a great recouragement to those proposing to bring new companies before the public. There has been but few enquiries for Cobre Copper shares, and they have been offered at a roduction, present price being 30 to 41. United Mexicans have been freely offered, but without having any effect upon the price, the last quotation being 3. The demand for Bon Accord, noticed last week, has not been maintained; and but few enquiries have been marked for Copiano and Santiago, the quotations remaining unchanged.

At the Wilberg Great Consolidated Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Br. R. Carter in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 7364. 5s. 10d.

At the Quartz Rock Reduction Company meeting, on Tuesday (Col. Kennedy in the chair), a resolution was passed to obtain 2 cvts, more of the ore from the Crystal Palace Company for Mr. Squire and Mr. Johnson, the assayer, to operate upon, with a view of further testing Mr. Squire's invention. The proceedings, which have the Carter in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

We exceedingly regret to find the names of the highly respectable firm

are reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

We exceedingly regret to find the names of the highly respectable firm of Powell and Cooke in the Gazetle. We have intimately known them for a long period, have always found their business transactions punctual and correct, and ever heard them spoken of as meriting the extensive patronage so inhesitatingly bestowed by a numerous body of clients. We do not know the cause of their present misfortance, but presume it to arise from the protracted depression in speculative business. We shall be happy to find them again in the market, after undergoing their painful ordeal and which we have no doubt will be in a manner highly creditable to themselves.

The adjourned hearing in bankruptcy of F. W. Stockwell is fixed for ednesday, Sept. 1, before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd.

The North Rhine Copper Mining Company of South Australia shares ere allotted on Thursday. The application for shares was considerably in excess of a number to be appropriated, and the company has announced in their letters of allotent that cheques for the balance of deposits paid can be had by those applicants to whom has been impracticable to allot in full. Much business has been done in the shares on set Seek Exchange, and there seems every probability of their attaining a good premium.

From Leeds, our correspondents (Messrs, Gledhill and Co.) inform us hat the mining market has been more active this week. Many enquiries have been had be an arrespondent (Messrs, Gledhill and Co.) inform us hat the mining market has been more active this week. Many enquiries have been had by capitalists and others after divident mines, and progressive ones likely to become useh. We have no doubt but that condidence will soon be restored in the minds of those rho bave money to invest, or mise them to the operatins point in some four really practical and good progressive mines, where the capital is fairly and legitimately applied in the skilful working of them. Where this is the case they are almost certain to reap he reward which they so richly deserve. We have to notice two Yorkshire mines which have cut rich—the Wet Groves Lead Mine, which is held under lease from Lord Bolton, and had fresh capital brought into it, and a new company, formed by Mr. Hincks bout five years acc, and has been perseveringly worked under the management of Mr. William Craig. The Mosdale, a mine also remodeled by Mr. Hincks, and brought out is a new company by him, has also cut into a good vein of lead in the Moorbeat vein, and promises very soon to be a dividend mine. This mine is near the Duke of Devonshire, and Coniston, Moorbead, and Grassington Mines, near Grassington, about 12 or I miles on Skipton. We hope soon to furnish you with further particulars of these had other progressive and dividend mines in the North, and also to bring out the latent relatent and capital to work them.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday

compared with the previous weekly return, show		
Circulation issue	£31,426,195 Increase	€ 229,220
Circulation active	20,362,655 Decrease	62,380
Public deposits	5,452,791 Increase	854,449
Other deposits	13,550,348 Decrease	151,396
Government securities in banking department	10,884,244 Increase	5,076
Other accurities in banking department	15,064,472 Decrease	124,205
Coin and builton in both departments	17,654,506 Increase	209,906
Seven day and other bills	783,693 Decrease	7,042
The rest	3,375,735 Decrease	42,854
Notes in reserve	11.063.540 Increase	291,600
Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department	11,766,851 Increase	272,286
and the state of t	company deposits to	Increase

Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department. 11,100,801 increase 21,200. The private securities continue to decrease, and the general deposits to increase. Through the gain on each branch, the Bank are enabled to show an addition of 272,2861, to the reserve of notes and coin. The total under this head has now reached an extraordinarily large amount. During the week referred to, 270,0001, in newly imported gold is known to have been sent into the Bank; and as the total increase in the metallic stock is only 209,0001, it follows that the Bank; and as the total increase in the metallic stock is only 209,0001, it follows that the Bank; on balance, must have parted with upwards of 90,0001, in colin, which is absorbed in the provinces. We understand that the temporary withdrawalls of coln for harvest wages, and other purposes of a kindred character, have of late been extraordinarily large. It is important to remember that the whole of this morey will flow back.

The Gazette statement of the movement of the precious metals for the week ending Wednesday last gives the following totals:—Imports of gold, 338,4361,; exports of gold, 154,8511.; imports of silver, 39931.; exports of siver, 116,0711. The gold movement is evidentily favourable.— Daily Nesse.

Russian Gold Produce.—A St. Petersburgh official return states that the quantity of gold dust washed in the Ural Mountains last year was 431,504,551 pouds, and the quantity of gold obtained 1182 pouds, being 129 pouds more than in 1856. (The poud is rather more than 33 lbs.)

First Shipment of Gold from Frazer River.—From advices received by the Canadian steam-ship, *Indian*, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, we learn that the steamer, *Golden Age*, arrived at Panama on Aug. 2, with gold to the value of \$1,826,000 from this district, of which \$26,000 is intended to be forwarded to England.

THE FRAZER RIVER GOLD.—The gold from Frazer River has been as-

The Colliers' Strike.—The colliers on strike are still persevering, and among the men about Dudley their influence appears to be extending. In Tipton, Oldbury, and West Bromwich districts there are but three pits at work, and they are on at the old prices. The men in these, however, are to come out after this (Saturday') night, until the "outs" are paid like themselves. At one pit where the work has been festimed, a second meeting was held yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, and attended by nearly 700 men. The colliers at the pit, instead of descending to work, joined these on strike. Other meetings were held during yesterday, and to-day the applications for help to the shopkeepers will be resumed. The colliers seem to think that the masters will meet them half way, and infer that they would accept such a proposition. They complain of the unapproachableness of their masters, and believe that if a meeting were appointed arrangements might soon be come to. The progress of the strike is fully detailed in other columns of this day's Journal. THE COLLIERS' STRIKE .- The colliers on strike are still persevering, as

NORTH WALES MINING DISTRICT .- In the Wrexham district the coal NORTH WALES MINING DISTRICT.—In the Wresham district the coal trade continues to improve, especially at Brymbo and the Vron; but at Rusbon and the elighbourhood it continues exceedingly dull. The iron trade is somewhat livelier at Brymbo, both in pigs and foundry castings, and at Acrefair it remains in a prosperous condition. At Brymmally the new winding-engine has been completed, and the collers have recommenced operations. The Poulcey Iron Company have nearly finished their branch railway to the upin line near the Brandy Works, and the new blast-furnace will be ready, it is believed, in the course of a forinight. The company have aiready sunk 14 pits for coal and ironstone. A powder magazine is about being erected on the Plasmadoc estate by Mr. Tobin, of Liverpeol, Mr. J. Edwards being the superintending agent. It is calculated to contain 40 tons, and it will prove of considerable advantage to the surrounding mining districts. It is stated that at the new fuse manufactory, recently erected, none but woman and girls will be employed.

WARWICKSHIRE COAL DISTRICT .- Further changes than those reported W ARWICKSHIBE COAL DISTRICT.—Further changes than those reported area thand in the Tamworth district. The Ghasote Colliery, hitherto worked by Messrs. Gibbs and Caming, passes to Messrs, Firmstone, of Dudley. Adjoining the Glascote Colliery, and between that and Pooley, another large coal field of some 500 acres is advertised to be let by Messrs. Brooks and Beal, of London. It is at Amington, and is bounded on one side by the turnpike road leading from Tamworth, and on the other by the Trent Valley Railway and Coventry and Faseley Canal. The seams at present known are—the 7 feet, 2 yards, 1 yard, and 3 yards. It is surrounded on three sides by collieries at work. It is rumoured in the neighbourhood that this will also be worked by Messrs. Firmstone.

COAL AND IRON TRADES IN SOUTH DURHAM .- As the season of autumn

IRON MANUFACTURE IN AMERICA—IRON FURNACES IN AND OUT OF stacks near l'hillipaburg, a little below Laston, there are twenty fron immaces, or which the Crane fron Company own five; the Thomas Iron Company Company, two; the Allentown-Iron Company, four; and the Glendon Iron Company, three. Ten of these furnaces, exactly one-half of the whole number, are out of blast. When all are in operation the stacks in the Lehigh Valley consume about 350,000 tons of anthracite coal per annum—an item constituting in itself an important local trade. The coal consumed in a single furnace in a year is equal in tons to the amount opnound of of domestic household uses in a town of about 15,000 inhabitants.—U.S. Railroad and Mining Register.

INDIAN COAL.-The last numbers of the Scindian, received by the Indian mail, contain discussions on the value of coal recently discovered in Schide. Some persons seem to wish to represent it of very inferior quality, but from the trials reported there is apparently little room to doubt that for locomotives and river steamers it will prove extremely useful, and thus given new impulse to the progress of this territory and its important port of Kurrachee. It can be delivered in Kurrachee at 24s, per ton, or or about one-half the average cost of English coal. It is very sulphurous, and, therefore, dangerous for stowage, and unfit for long voyages.

The Norton blast furnaces, the property of Messrs. Warner, Lucas, and Co., which have for many months past been out of Nork, were put into blast again on Tucaday last. Those furnaces give employment to a large number of hands, who will thus find, we trust, constant occupation.—Stockion and Hartlepool Mercury.

IRON MANUFACTURE. - All interested in the make or use of iron should read Mr. Rogers's new work on Iron Metallury; :—
"I do not hesitate to say Mr. Rogers's work is the most complete combination of sound science and sound practice that has yet appeared on Iron—beyond comparison."—DAVID MCSHET.—Published at the Mining Journal office, 28, Fleet-street.

PERMANENT WAY COMPANY .- A notification appeared in the Stockton Hardlepoot Mercary that this company was establishing a large fundry at West.

It which would employ apwards of 700 hands, and that part of the galvanised which was used over the refreshment department at the Manchester Exhibition rounded by the state of the secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the assertion, but find that the Permanent Way Company do not occupy themselves. The the manufacture of their materials, but confine themselves to the granting of patents.

Permanent Way Company are making highly satisfactory progress, and have just issue.

A sheet of drawings of the most approved forms of joints and chairs, which is well worth, the permanent way in an efficient condition.

Be Sed this we cannot learn that anything remarkable in connection with the company has

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF IREL. SD.—On Thursday the line, plant, and materials of this company were submitted. See sale by anction by Moarra. Chimock and Galswortby, but very little interest appeared. So be fielt, and no sale weeffected. It appears that the time of telegraph is completely forme. From Dublin, through Beifiast to Newtownards, a distance of 117 miles; while in Scotlan's it has been laid down from Dumfries to Port o'Spital, near Fort Patrick, about 79 miles. The two portions may, as originally contemplated, be very easily connected by submarine telegraph from Donaghade to Fort Patrick, the distance being only about 25 miles, and thus a complete line of communication be formed between London and Dublin. It was stated by the auctioneer that an offer last been made by a contractor to complete the line for 15-2004. At Messrs. Chimock and Galsworthy's sale, on Thursday, 30004, 6 per cent. debent2res of the Grand Trink Railway of Canada were submitted for sale, in lots of 5004, each. As onsiderable interest seemed to be taken in them by the persons present, a sharp competition took place, but the several lots were finally sold at prices varying from 69 to 72 per cent., or about 7004, per 10004.

The IRISH EXCUMBERED ESTATES COURT coased to exist on July 1004. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF IRELAND .- On Thursday the line,

per cent., or about 7001. per 10001.

The Irish Encumbered Estates Court ceased to exist on July 28The total amount of purchase money that passed through the Court from the commencement is over 22,000,0001., of which about 3,000,0001. was paid by English and Scotch
purchasers. The number of estates sold was 2380, divided into more than 11,000 lots,
and 8235 conveyances were executed by the commissioners.

Accident at Boiling Well Mine.—William Whitford was killed while filling the kibble; he fell from the 40 to the 60 fm. level, and when found his back and skull were broken.

skull were broken.

Accident at Porkellis United Mines—Seven Lives Lost.—On Tuesday morning a run took place at these mines, the country around the shaft to the extent of 30 fathoms in length, 20 fathems in width, and 3 fathoms in depth failing in, together with the slime, water, and stuff by which it was covered. The surface has sunk 30 ft. or 40 ft., and taken with it fen or a dozen dressing-frames. Captain Parry refers to the disaster in his report in another column. Upwards of 50 men were underground at the time, but all escaped suinjured with the exception of six men and a boy, three of whom were working in the shaft and the others in the ends of the deeper levels. Three were married, and one has left a firstly of five children. No accident whereby so many lost married, and one has left a firstly of five children. No accident whereby so many lost married, and one has left a firstly of five children. No accident whereby so many lost married, and one has left a firstly of five children. No accident whereby so many lost married, and one has left a firstly of five children. No accident whereby so many lost married, and one has left a firstly of five children. No accident whereby so many lost married, and one has left a firstly of five children. No accident whereby so many lost married, and one has left a firstly of five children. So accident whereby so many lost married, and one has left a firstly of five children. No accident whereby so many lost married, and one has left a firstly of five children. No accident whereby so many lost married, and one has left a firstly of five children. No accident whereby so many lost married, and one has left a firstly of the children of the sime of the firstly of the whole in the mine is now filled with slime, was lust becoming an important one, and celling about 20 tons of black tin per month, but the loss was from 2001, to 3001, monthly; and as the mine is now filled with slime to the the 24 fin. level, the continuance of mining operations on the set is very doubtful. The

	LEAD C		
Mines. Wheal Frank Mills	100	Price per ton.	Purchasers. Panther Company. Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Wheal Exmouth	Sold on the 26t	. 7 14 0 h August.	ditto Walker, Parker, & Co.
Westminster	11	· 11 7 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto Mount Pleasant ditto Minera Union	20	. 12 5 6 15 10 0	Courage & Co. Adam Eyton.
Fronissa		12 5 6	

			BLACI	K TIN.	
			Sold on the l	9th August.	
Mines.			e the Price	per ton. Amo	unt. Purchasers.
Enys		9	2 3 £67 3 2 41	10 0 £ 99	13 0—Chyandour. 4 6— ditto
ditto		11	1 4 64	7 6 358	
Pedn-an-drea		14	0 17 69	12 6 49	5 3- ditto
ditto		17	2 25 58	0 0 51 20th August.	7 11— ditto
Great Hewas	0	18	0 44 67	12 6 469	17 5—Carvedras. 12 10— ditto
ditto	0	17	0 24 60	250 August.	
ditto	8	10	9 90	12 5 480	0 3—Trethellan. 18 9— ditto
ditto	1	19		e 0 119	
St. Austell Cons.	5	0	0 0 64	5 0 578	a 0-Eninoven & com.
ditto	1		0 0 64	5 0 50	7 6— ditto 18 11— ditto
ditto		8	Sold on the	25th August.	
Wendron Cons	17	18	3 5	1175	14 5-Chyandour.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Aug. 11, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Aug. 26.

Mines.	Tons.	D.	rice.		Mines.	Tons.		ice.	
			9	0	South Caradon	68	£6	18	6
	85		15	0	ditto	60	9	12	0
	71		8	6		39		13	0
	70		3	6	ditto	21	6	14	6
	57		3		Fowey Consols	104	7	3	6
	55		1	0	Fowey Conson	83		6	0
ditto	51		1	6	ditto	79	-	11	0
ditto	50	. 4	0	6	ditto	74	-	9	0
ditto	48	, 5	9	6	ditto			9	6
ditto	44	. 9	15	6	ditto			2	6
ditto	43	. 1	17	0	West Wheal Damsel	82		11	6
ditto	36	. 2	10	0		69	3	12	6
ditto	22	. 1	18	0	ditto			11	0
ditto	20	. 3	19	6	ditto	12		10	6
	17		18	0	South Crimnia	61 ~		5	0
	12		12	6	ditto	60	. 1	9	6
Great Wheal Bus		-0	5	0	ditto	31	. 19	8	
	72		12	0	East Wheal Tolgus		. 4	. 0	0
	70			0	ditto	59		19.	6
	87			0	ditto		. 15	17	6
ditto	48			0	Gramb, and St. Auby		. 19	7	8
	41			0	ditto	45	. 14	18	(4
	43			6	Tresavean			13	6
				6	ditto	41	. 2	17	0
	24		16	6	ditto			11	0
South Caradon				6	Creegbrawse			13	6
	74		16	6	Wheal Comfort			4	6
ditto	73			-				-	
		-			PRODUCE.	00 6	F.Q.3	14	0
United Mines				0	East Wheal Tolgus.	20 2	1911		6
Great Wheal Bus		1420		6	Gram. & St. Aubyn		262	17	0
South Caradon	412	3899	17	6	Tresaveau	96		0	0
Fowey Consols	409	2850		6	Creegbrawse	40	187	7	0
West Wh. Damse		1167	12	0	Wheal Comfort	6	1	-	0

South C	rinnis	152	824 14	01			
Average	Standard		£128	4 0 Avera	age Produce	ee 0 0	6%
						£6 0 0 opper, 185 ton	
	A	mount of N	onev			10 0	
TACTE	ATT Av	orneo Stane	lard	£128	1 0.—Aver	age Produce	61/4

tandard of corresponding sale last month, £124 6 0.—Produce, 6%. COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	TOILS.	28.4110	LEAGE.	
Mines Royal Company	. 196	£ 899	1	0
Vivian and Sons	. 392	2697	- 8	
Grenfell and Sons	. 368	1925	14	11
Crown Copper Company	301/6	138	0	3
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co	. 247	1590		
Williams, Foster, and Co	. 264	1607	2	
Mason and Elkington	37214	1727		
F. Bankart	297	2815	15	6
Copper Miners' Company	13916	588	16	9
C. Lambert	14796	622	11	5
Newton, Keates, and Co	175%	1278	1	6
Alkali Company	891/2	417	4	3
M-4-1	9710	216 207	10	-0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Mayne's Hotel, Pool.—Mines and Parcels—outh Wheal Toigus 481—South Frances 491—North Reskear 395—Wheal Clifford 335-West Wheal Seton 308—Wheal Basset 275—Travoole 214—Wheal Seton 192—Pemroke and East Crimis 174—Copper Hill 125—North Crofty 89—Duke of Cornwall 65—Wheal Harriett 45—West Par Consols 30.—Total, 3132 tons.

—Wheat Harriett 45—West Par Consols 30.—Total, 3132 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.

West Basset 576—Wheat Builer 431—Alfred Consols 371—Wheat Margery 329—Total 1911—North Basset 252—Great South Toigus 218—Par Consols 209—Great Wheat Alfred 209—Wheat Infed 609—South Creaver 81—Carrack Dews 68—Wheat Anna 66—Wheat Agas 62—West Fowey Consols 54—Tretolt 54—Ciljah and Wentworth 27—Treviskey United Mines 22—Rosewarne Consols 17—Lewis Mines 15—Halamanning 11—West Providence 10.—Total, 3628 tons. POUDTH SALE IN AUGUST

Years.	Tons.	Pro	d.	Amou	nt.		Stand	lard	ı.	- (re c	opp	er.	C	ake c	cop.
1849	 2977 .	. 6%		£11,599	15	6	 £108	2	0		£63	8	0		£79	10
1850	 2886	. 63		9,523	12	0	 104	14	0		62	0	0		79	10
1851	 2401	. 73		11,011	10	6	 103	8	0		64	13	0		84	0
1852	 2928	. 63		16,324	12	6	 126	8	0		91	7	0		102	10
1853	 2922	. 63		16,875	11	0	 131	10	0		89	2	0		107	10
1854	 3180	. 63	6	18,619	19	0	 140	0	0		95	10	0		126	0
1855	 3214	54		18,257	15	0	 151	15	0		102	- 5	0		126	0
1856	 3418	. 7		21.217	11	0	 127	16	0		88	11	0		107	10
1857	 2907	65	6	. 19,993	0	6	 145	'5	0		103	16	0		117	0

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the mir

BT J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the Compendium of British Mining (put 1843), Gleanings among Mines and Miners, &c.

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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly Med on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

CASE-HARDENED BON.—Mr. T. W. Dodds was spoken of in your valuable Journal, a few weeks since, as having invented a new system of case-hardening iron—or, as he terms it, converting the surface of iron into steel. Can any of your correspondents inform me whether any of the improved metal is in the market, and, if so, at what price is Also, wherein Mr. Dodds' metal differs from ordinary case-hardened iron?—R. G.

Also, wherein Mr. Dolds' metal differs from ordinary case-hardened iron?—R. G. COAL in Canada.—I regret to learn that the discovery of coal in the vicinity of Bowmanuville has been proved to be a fiction, but yet I must content that more attention should be given than has hitherto been to the coal-like substances which are known to exist in the country. The forests must necessarily diminish as the country becomes more thickly populated, and a district without fuel enjoys but as sorry position in all that bends to make it commercially great. Consider the position of Sussex, in England, the iron manufacture there was formerly carried on upon an extensive scale, but want of fuel has altogether banished it from the country, whereas, if proper means had been taken long since to seek for coal, it is probable, since many still contend that coal is to be found in this south-eastern counties of England, that their commercial prosperity would be much greater. In Canada a thorough series of explorations should be made, and every attempt made to discover some mineral capable of being applied as a fuel.—
T. C.: Montreal.

CONTANO SINKLING COMPANY.—It is now nearly nine months since our superintendent.

T. C.: Montreal.

COPIADO SMELTING COMPANY.—It is now nearly nine months since our superintendent.

Mr. Thomas, left for Caldera. I have the greatest faith in the directors, and the efficient staff they have dispatched to Chill. At the same time I am perfectly aware that a sufficient period has not elapsed for them to commence operations, and these certainty should not be hurried. In the meantime I would venture to suggest that it would be a source of great satisfaction to many of the shareholder residing at a distance, and who have not the advantage of personal communication with the secretary, if from time to time, through the medium of your columns, some information were accorded as to the progress of the construction of the furnaces and the erection of the buildings. The proprietors would then be able to form some opinion as to the period when smelting would on mmence.—H.: Licerpool.

Post PHILLIP GOLD MINING COSPASY.—The accounts which have lately come to hand

PORT PHILLIP GOLD MINING COMPANY .- The accounts which have lately come to hand coat PRILLIP GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The accounts which have lately come to hand are certainly of a most enouraging nature; but the last report of the directors is very vague, and demands some explanation. I perfectly agree with Mr. C. S. Richardson, that it is to be hoped the dividends will not be paid a to Mexican and South American. Much has been spoken about the respectability of the company, and the high character of the directors. The same was said of those of the Mexican and South American. I wish to impugn the conduct of none, but the experience of the past two years tells us to watch narrowly the conduct of those in office, however exaited their position may be: it is a duty we owenout only to ourselves, but likewise to them. Directors are but fallable men; they often wish to make things pleasant when it would be better for the interest of all concerned if the naked truth were revealed at once. Above all things ambiguous reports should be avoided.—J. H. G.: Stockbridge.

1. T. Nottincham.—A letter addressed to Mr. M. S. Trutter, I. Great Winchester.

J.T." (Nottingham).—A letter addressed to Mr. W. S. Trotter, I, Great Winchester-street, would, no doubt, meet with a reply. We are not aware who were the late di-rectors of the company, nor their residence.

Gold Reduction.—However much our modern alchemists may differ as to their mode of extracting gold, on one subject they are perfectly agreed—that is, that their theory should rest upon mere assertion. The magnets which were invented by Mr. Harris did rotate once in presence of the Times reporter, and the Frodsham Works were there duly chronicled, and thence forward supposed to be established. Unfortunately, however, this was but a spasmodic effort, and shortly afterwards the works were closed. We now hear much of the brown oxides: Mr. Clement says the material to reduce this is borate of sods. Mr. Squire claims the invention, and so does Mr. Kempton, of Coal Harbour-lane. I suggest that it would be much more astisfactory to the public if these gentlemen were practically to show they could carry out their processes, which are to be the means of enriching not only themselves but all those connected with them. I am a shareholder in a company which holds its adjourned meeting this week, in London, and which I cannot attend, on purpose to hear the result of some samples that Mr. Squire has tested. I allude to the Quartz Reduction Company, an association formed on the debris of the Agua Fris. If Mr. Squire be right, he says that we ought to be the richest company in the world. I trust he will make his words good. Should such be the case, his photograph, framed in gold of his own making, ought to be in the possession of every one of the fortunate shareholders he will then have so materially peneticed.—J. P.: Exeter.

MR. RICEARD'S New Work of MINING.—Will Mr. Rickard kindly inform his sub-scribers, through the medium of your Journal, when they may expect to receive his new work of mining, as a considerable period has elapsed since the date of his adver-tissme...

characteristics.—I perfectly agree with your correspondent, "P.," that a public account is far better than an authorised report. From the one I have received from the secretary of this meeting, I perceive that but few persons were present; consequently, whatever resolutions this select body choose to put they could do so in any form they pleased; and this necessarily becomes binding on all who are not present. If the mine he well managed it is a matter of perfect indifference who the secretary may be, or who comprise the committee of management, so long as they do their duty without foar and affection to the general body of the proprietary; and one shareholder should not have priority of information over the other. The best plan to obviate this difficulty is publicity; and this carried out in its full integrity will never injure a legitimate mine, though it may damage a bubble speculation.—T. L. Brighton.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS MINE.—We cannot publish the letter of "Viator." There is no resident secretary; and if there be any grounds for his other statements, he should address the directors on the subject.

Naw Linakes.—This company was stopped about three years ago, and the property sold

address the directors on the subject.

Iwu Lixanga.—This company was stopped about three years ago, and the property a
by suction at Garraway's, on May 10, 1855, to Mr. Goatley, for 2730?. A new co
pany was formed, which failed to find a sufficient number to take up the shares, it
was again sold by suction; and the reason the balance has not been divided arifrom the delay in obtaining certain documents from Spain to complete the title,
which country it is well known they take as many months over such matters as
do days. We are informed no party can be more interested in an early distribution
the funds than Mr. Thomas Field, as he holds about one-third of the shares.

to sewall Hill and Ranson United.—The offices of the company are on the mine. Mr R. Treweeke, Jun., is the purser. The office of reference in London is Mr. T. Watson 2, Crown-court.

2, Crown-court.
WHEAL BLA.—I presume "A Constant Reader," in reference to me, in your last Journal means insulted, not "assaulted;" for I assure you I was not assaulted at Wheal Bal unless the foolish practical joke played off on me can be termed such. I may as where remark that, previous to the meeting in question, I was always in favour of giving the merchant adventurer the preference; but after what I then experienced I became convinced to the contrary, and felt how different would things be if no adventurer has been allowed to supply this mine.—HENRY VINER.

RNISH COPPER SALES.—Each week you give a statement of the comparative variation in the price per ton of ore; as the results you arrive at are to me a complete mystery is should be glad if some of your correspondents would state the readlest mode of calculating the variation.—F. H.

I should be glad if some of your correspondents would state the readlest mode of calculating the variation.—F. H.

Mexican and South American Company.—It appears that the fearful liabilities of this company will have to be borne by less than half the shareholders, the others either escaping all liability, or being out or reach. Under these circumstances, I hope, as an unfortunate holder, that the official manager will make an effort to settle the claims of the large creditors for 15s. in II. Arrangements of this kind have been made in several cases recently in the Winding-up Court. Mr. Schnieder seems to have got out of his shares very cleverly, and so escaped being fixed as contributory. I bought my shares on the strongth of his name, believing him to be a keen man of business, and wide awake. Well, perhaps he is.—Simplex.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—I cannot understand why these shares are at so low an ebb; the price named in your last Journal was not half the value of the materials. The public may not be aware that at Wheal Arthur there are several important points to come off in cutting three lodes, and cross-cutting the Calstock Consols lode—one of the best in the locality. My advice, and I am a large shareholder myself, is to hold on, and not let others have the benefit of our outlay and patience. I see some one is changing Capt. T. Carpenter with mismanaging the mine. I do not believe anyone could do better; but it is an old saying and a true one, "A good mine makes a good captain," and when Capt. Carpenter cuts those lodes rich, he will be extolled, and will, no doubt (as is now becoming quite a custom), be presented with a piece of plate. I de not mind the plate if he succeed in the great object—cutting the three lodes rich.—Pair Pax.

NAILERACH MINES.—This is strictly a private property, in the hands of a few individuals. No shares were ever in the market. It is stated that the annual profits for some years has been over 30,900%.

some years has been over 30,9001.

ONDON AND VIRGINIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—This company is now in course of winding-up, and although it was the unanimous wish of those present at the last meeting to adopt that course, it was a mere chance that it was carried out. By the rules, to pass a resolution for winding-up, four-fifths of the proprietors must be present, either in person or by proxy, and the proceedings nearly fell to the ground when it was discovered that two or three were in attendance who had not paid their calls, and by handing in their cheques made up the requisite number. The resolution passed on Aug. 19 must be confirmed at a subsequent meeting, and if the proprietor neglect to send in their proxies the agreement for winding-up will be rendered nugatory, and the expenses consequent on carrying on the concern continued. Mr. Clemen stated that it would require 15,0001, to sink the shaft to the necessary depth, and to erect the buildings for operating upon the ore on the spot, as it would never pay for carriage to this country.

to this country.

osperance Mine.—In our last Journal, we stated that the returns had been 320 which was an error, and the purser has set us right. The sales realised 25461. 15s. for the two months, but the less was, as we stated, about 71. The purser also ceptains of our remarks, which were made, however, upon information furnished to and upon which we considered we could rely.

and upon which we considered we could rely.

ALSTOK CONSOLS MINE.—Interested parties, principally jobbers in shares, are just no making combined efforts to "rig" the shares in this mine, as was done in the adjoing mine, Wheal Edward. There is no doubt that Calstock Consols is a promisi concern, and has a good lote, but not anything like the value or quantity of ore stat in the notices which have appeared in the papers. There is much to be done, and great deal more ground must be opened before it can become a paying concern. Su puffing as is being pursued in pushing the shares beyond their fair value only tends damage the mine, as well as all other genuine mining adventures.—A Looker-on.

damage the mine, as well as all other genuine mining adventures.—A LONKER-ON. CHANCELLORSYLLE FIRSTENDE CONTANY.—I perceive by a notice in the Mining Journal that the directors of the Anglican Smelting and Reduction Company have extended the time for the shareholders of this association to come in. I have no doubt that the object of the new company is legitimate, and that their prospectus is based upon truth. The public have now a greater security than they previously had, prior to the late decision of Seymour s. Bagshawe. I cannot, however, but think that greater confidence would be given to many of the holders in the Chancellorsville if the directors or the secretary (Mr. W. S. Trotter) would condescend to afford some explanation as to have the large amount previously subscribed has been expended. In the worst days of Californian mismanagement some statements were published as to the progress of the undertaking, but this the Chancellorsville never did. It is to be hoped that the Anglican, at the same time they avail themselves of the experience of the old company, will likewise be careful to eschew its errors.—Scrip.

The Mining Journal can be procured at our office by Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning Newsmen, therefore, can make the necessary arrangements to have the Journal at the several stations in time to forward by the mid-day trains, enabling many of our subscibers to receive their copies on the day of publication.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 28, 1858.

The returns from the Board of Trade show a decrease in the export from the United Kingdom of 1,207,535l. for the month, and of 8,566,112l. for the seven months, both ending July 31, as compared with the corre sponding periods of last year; but this result has been so fully calculated upon that the official announcement creates no surprise. The various markets which are the chief consumers of our produce and manufactures, especially those of the Australian colonies, have been so overstocked that a

cially those of the Australian colonies, have been so overstocked that a secession of orders has been the consequence, while speculative shippers have been deterred from further consignments by the heavy depreciation already sustained in the price of goods sent forward.

The accounts furnished by the present official returns respecting the imports and exports of the precious metals are highly satisfactory, and appear as a counterpoise to the decrease in the general exports, if such can be considered as discouraging, which we do not admit, under the existing condition of our colonial and foreign markets. During the month of July the amount of 2,335,411*l*. was received in gold and silver, and 1,841,611*l*. exported, so that there was a balance of 493,800*l*. In favour of this country. For the seven months the total shows 18,506,381*l*. imports, and 12,582,431*l*. exports, so that the excess of imports was 5,923,950*l*. The gold received was 14,147,098*l*. and silver 4,359,233*l*. while the gold shipped from our shores was 7,952,404*l*., and silver 4,630,027*l*.; showing, consequently, onsequently, was 14,147,0954, and silver 4,559,2556, while the gold snipped from our shores was 7,952,404L, and silver 4,650,027L; showing, consequently, a great balance of gold impoxted over gold exported, but a slight excess of silver exported over the quantity imported. Australia, necessarily, was the chief source of supply of gold, and sent to the value of 5,305,730L, and Mexico and South America remitted 4,681,747L, thus making 9,987,477L, the chief source of sup Mexico and South An mexico and South America remitted 4,681,747... thus making 9,987,477., without specie of any kind being shipped from this country to those places. The transactions between the United States and Great Britain give a balance of 3,092,685*l*. to the benefit of this country, the imports being 3,138,067*l*. and the exports 135,382*l*. The Hans Towns left 473,875*l*. with us, the difference between 1,678,094*l*. and 604,219*l*.; Portugal, 387,888*l*., the excess of 434,615*l*. over 46,727*l*.; and Belgium, 274,219*l*., the imports having been 450,446*l*. against 176,227*l*.

The alones with which there were transactions in the precious metals.

the imports having been 450,4464 against 176,277.

The places with which there were transactions in the precious metals unfavourable in bulance to England were unimportant, excepting as respects France, which sent us 1,787,7454, almost all in silver, and took 7,305,7654, nearly all in gold; so that 5,518,0204 stands against this country for the seven months: 3,333,9694, in silver, with the exception of 61,4084, was sent to Egypt, in transit to India and China, against 831,6274 received through the same channel; so that there is 2,502,3424, against us in balance, but as these remittances were almost exclusively for

ses of this country in the East, arising out of the Indian revolu-ses war, it cannot be regarded in the light of general expos-

and Chinese war, it cannot be regarded in the over imports.

We find that the computed real value of merchandise imported in the United Kingdom, from foreign countries and British possessions, for the three months ending June 30, was 47,193,604L, being 9,748,541L from British possessions, and 37,445,663L from foreign countries. For the six months up to the same date the total value was 69,677,151L, of which 56,446,885L was from foreign countries, and 13,230,266L from British possessions. Australia generally sent us a total value of 1,859,493L for the quarter, and 2,116,712L for the half-year. During the latter period this country received merchandise to the value of 921,883L, from Victoria; 674,229L from New South Wales; 300,433L from South Australia; 183,733L from Tasmania; 22,322L from Western Australia; and 14,112L from New Zealand.

The dispute between the colliers and the colliery proprietors of South Staffordshire continues, and the feeling of disaffection between employers and employed is strongly manifested in Yorkshire; yet, from the fact of the colliers themselves becoming daily more convinced of their error in acting as they have done, it is confidently anticipated by impartial observers that the difficulty is now on the point of removal. The orators who attempt to lead the colliers on in their steps against the masters themselves complain of the want of unanimity amongst the men, and although resolutions in accordance with the wishes of the ringleaders are carried at each gathering, it is evident, from the few who vote, that the majority are very indifferent upon the matter, if they be not actually opposed to the course they have had to undergo very acutely, and there are, doubtless, large numbers of them who would willingly return to work at the reduced scale, did not the fear of incurring the displeasure of the body of their fellow-workmen on strike prevent them.

The position of the coal trade is such that it is questionable whether the masters have been put to any inconvenience by their pits remaining idle, and they are not, therefore, likely to make any alteration in the terms proposed. The idleness of the men has not resulted in any scarcity of coal, and the attempts to induce the more intelligent of the colliers to turn out have been altogether fruitless, although every exertion has been used by those on strike. At the meetings held, the speakers cautioned the men to keep peace and good order, but it is indirectly intimated that if the men at work do not immediately turn out, those on strike will hold meetings at five o'clock each morning to endeavour to induce them to do so, until both "thick" and "thin" men obtain the advance. That combination amongst workmen may occasionally be requisite to prevent employers taking undae advantage we can allow, but we deny that, in the present instance, the men have anything to justify th

compelled to work at a price to be fixed by masters only would be, indeed, illiberal; but workmen should ascertain whether circumstances admit of a higher wage being paid before they resort to measures which must result in loss to themselves.

in loss to themselves.

The question of supply and demand must always be considered in connection with wages, and we believe that no class of men know better than the colliers that the demand both for iron and coal is very limited at present, and that the profits of the masters have been reduced in a proportion fully equal to the decrease proposed in the wages of the men. Although the strike appears extending over a larger area, it is considered doubtful whether the number of turn-outs has increased, as at several of the more recent meetings it has been observed that colliers have taken very little part. Much regret seems now to be felt amongst colliers that there is no means of punishing those who, by the ill use of their powers of speech, cause so much privation to their fellow-workmen; but we think each should consider that he has but himself to thank for his misery, since the law is sufficiently strong to protect him from harm, if he continues

think each should consider that he has but himself to thank for his misery, since the law is sufficiently strong to protect him from harm, if he continues in the course which justice and common sense dictate.

The usual letter of our Wolverhampton correspondent, which appears in another column, is particularly interesting this week. His accounts of the trade of the district is certainly more encouraging, but he holds out no hope of the colliers obtaining their demands; indeed, his remarks fully prove that the masters cannot, in justice to themselves, consent to more favourable terms with the colliers. He does not predict any period for the termination of the strike; but as he refers to the posting of placards of what may be considered a conciliatory character, it is hoped that the opinion that it is near its conclusion is not without foundation.

A case of great importance to the commercial interest, as deciding the A case of great importance to the commercial interest, as deciding the LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS (SCOTT and ANOTHER v. DIXON), and very similar to that of SEYMOUR v. BAGSHAWE, has just been decided against Mr. DIXON, the managing director of the Liverpool Borough Bank, by Mr. Baron Martin, at the Liverpool Assizes. The plaintiffs were shareholders in the bank in question, and the defendant one of the managing directors of the same pank. The plaintiffs purchased ten shares in August last year, and had since been called upon for a 5l. call under the winding-up. The action was founded on the well-known rule of law, that where a man has been induced to alter this resistion for the worse by the migrature. man has been induced to alter his position for the worse by the misrepre-sentations of another, he is entitled to be indemnified against any loss be may have sustained by reason of such transaction. It is a rule based on com-

on sense, and built up with the strictest principle of what is just and right. The directors were, it appears, in this instance, as directors are in many mmercial undertakings which have not yet come under the Winding-up

mon sense, and built up with the strictest principle of what is just and right. The directors were, it appears, in this instance, as directors are in many commercial undertakings which have not yet come under the Winding-up Acts, over anxious to make the bank appear in a more prosperous condition than it really was, and acting upon the wretched doctrine that "the end justifies the means," aided in perpetuating a system of deception which had long been practised against the shareholders, and declared a dividend when the concern was really insolvent—the end being to prevent mistrust being created in the minds of the public, and, consequently, a run upon and the stoppage of the bank. Mr. Drxon, the defendant, appears to have entered upon the office of managing director almost solely for the purpose of remedying abuses; but be this as it may, he has actually stated that he was cognisant of their existence, and had expressed his intention of removing them. Unfortunately for his own reputation, he allowed the persuasions of his co-directors, and the fear of exposure of the wretched condition of the bank's finances, to induce him to concur in the publication of a report which, although perhaps not absolutely incorrect, led to inferences totally different to those it should have done.

The Borough Bank was established in 1837 upon the remains of a bank belonging to Messrs. Hope and Co., and a deed was then entered into between the partners which, amongst other things, provided that the business of the company should be conducted by directors; that the directors should keep the necessary and proper books of account; that they should half-yearly settle, adjust, and balance the said books, and make out and declare a full, true, and explicit statement and balance-sheet, exhibiting the debits and credits of the said company, the amount and nature of the capital and property thereof, and the then true-estimated value thereof, with the amount of the company's negociable securities then in circulation, and the profits and loss the most untavourable circumstances consistent with probabilities, that we would be enabled to declare a dividend at the same rate without encroaching upon the capital. This report induced the plaintiffs to take advantage (?) of the position of the shares in the market, and purchase ten, believing them to be a good investment—the plaintiffs being hardworking men, employed as warehousemen in respectable houses in Liverpool, and not speculators, had combined to purchase the ten shares—the lowest number transferable—because neither of them could afford to buy lowest number transferable—because neither of them could afford to buy ten of himself. The bank stopped about two months after they had bought their shares, and they very properly brought an action to obtain indemnity for fraudulent misrepresentation, and the verdict has been given in their for fraudulent misrepresentation, and the verdict has been given in their favour, being a similar decision to that given in the case of SEYMOUR B. BAGSHAWE, above referred to.

The influence of such decisions upon the minds of capitalists must be tisfactory, since it affords a sure proof that the law gives them ample

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reaction against the malpractices of those entrusted with the manage-est of affairs; and as the penalties for concurring in the publication of submitted statements are the same as for actually making them, it must exparent that if there be but one gentleman on the board who values a reputation, the shareholders will be comparatively safe.

STELL STEAM-SHIPS.—Mr. Clay, it appears, is succeeding well in his attents to introduce Riepe's metal; two more vessels, entirely of this marial, being now in course of construction at Mr. Miller's yard. The use dual appears likely to become pretty generally employed in place of iron an equal strength being obtained with much less weight. On the Mersey for steel vessels are building, and on the Clyde five. In all cases where aght draught of water is a desilieratum, steel has undoubted advantages, and the manufacture of cheap steel should, therefore, be encouraged to the greatest possible extent.

The New Government Mine Inspector.—(From a Correspondent.)

The selection made from the list of candidates for the office of Inspector of Coal Mines, rendered vacant by the decease of Mr. Herbert Mackworth, has given very general satisfaction, and it is now beginning to be acknowledged that a Conservative Ministry, although they promise less, confer for greater benefits upon the country than any other. All appointments to important offices are made in consideration of merit alone, and regardless of the family connections, or of the patronage enjoyed by the candidates. During Mr. Lionel Brough's period of office in South Stafford-thire has proved himself to be indeed the miner's friend, and as he has atted in the most gentlemanly manner in compelling the colliery proprietus to comply with the Act, no one has felt its provisions to be oppressive, the result of his conduct being that he has gained the respect and esteem both of the colliers and colliery proprietors. In losing Mr. Mackworth the colliery interest lost a valuable Government officer, but it is generally considered the district formerly under his care (Monmouthshire, Gloucester-thire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire) will be equally well inspected by Mr. Lionel Brough, who has been removed there. Although it is probable that Mr. Brough will take a less active part in the proceedings of the local scientific institutions, he will, doubtless, be quite as attentive to the duties of the office, whilst as regards his practical and scientific ability there can be no question. Mr. Henry J. Longridge, who has been appointed to the South Staffordshire district, has had much practical experience, and it is thought he will prove a worthy successor of Mr. Brough.

Colliery Accidents—Ease for the Wounded.—At the inquest upon a sufferer from the explosion of fire-damp in the Croft Colliery, Mr. Mathias Dunn, the Government Inspector for the district, suggested that it would be far more humane to provide a sort of "palanquin" in which the injured man might be conveyed in comfort, than to continue the present custom of bringing them to the bottom of the shaft in a "bogie," and afterwards to squeeze them into a basket, with an iron bar over the top, hoist them up thus, and then convey them home over the rough roads in an open cart. The conveyance proposed is of a very simple description, and the expense of making it quite insignificant: a few poles to form the framework, and a piece of canvas on which to lay the sufferer, being all that is requisite. So that cost cannot be alleged against the introduction of the humane suggestion of Mr. Dunn.

The Strike in Staffordshire.—(From a Correspondent.)—Your Staffordshire correspondent last week explained the position of affairs between the colliers and their employers in South Staffordshire, and it is gratifying to find that there is less disposition to resort to violent measures than was formerly observable. At the Wednesbury meeting a proposition was put, "that the colliers of Wednesbury should put down their tools until all had obtained 5s. per day," and carried—amidst exclamations, however, that no Wednesbury men were present, and that the voters were all from Bilston. That the Wednesbury men were absent reflects the highest credit upon them, and fully proves that their intelligence is far greater than that of the fellows who have used their efforts to reduce them to a state of misery. It has frequently been asserted, and apparently with much truth, that the colliers, as a body, are willing to listen to reason, and to make concessions when it is proved to them that concessions are necessary; it can, therefore, only be regretted that they are weak enough to allow the false counsel of a few of their number who may happen to be evil disposed to influence them. The extension of education will, no doubt, ultimately remove the difficulty, as the men will then be enabled to see that many of the arguments adduced, with a view to justify their conduct, are fallacious in the extreme. Amongst these arguments we may refer to the announcement made, that the men had already obtained something from the strike, because Messrs. Blackwell, of Russell's Hall Collery, Dudley, had given notice to their butties that they must no longer keep public-houses, and that if the men had money stopped from them for drink the masters would restore it. Now, it is well known that an agreestep, Duties, has given notice to their butties that they must no long-keep public-houses, and that if the men had money stopped from them for drink the masters would restore it. Now, it is well known that an agree-ment had been made to prohibit butties from keeping public-houses pre-vious to the present strike, and that the turn-out has in no way influenced the notice. The agitators' other arguments might be explained in the same way, and there is no doubt that it some of the more intelligent col-bers were to use their abilities in proving that the interests of the collies same way, and there is no doubt that it some of the interests of the colliers were to use their abilities in proving that the interests of the collier and the coal owner are identical, which is the fact, all would be benefited.

The Wildberg Great Consolidated Mining Company held a preliminary meeting on Monday, to inform the English shareholders of their affairs, as in conformity with the statutes they are compelled to hold the meeting at Cologne, although it appears there were very few native shareholders. This undertaking was originally introduced as one of extraordinary promise, and an enormous amount had been given for the property, in addition to extravagant charges for work done, amongst which one item is worthy of notice—the law costs being put down at nearly 2000L, the total expenditure being 163,610L; and, as the Chairman stated, in three years ending June, 1857, the returns were a fraction under 10,000L. Notwithstanding this unsatisfactory state of things the directors persevered, and the report, which appears in another column, shows how far they have succeeded. The Chairman congratulated the meeting that, although the conneil did not deem it prudent at present to declare a dividend, for the first time he had the pleasure to announce that they had made a profit, as the amount realised during the last year was upwards of 14,000L; and each succeeding report showed a steady increase in their returns. The accounts would have presented even a more favourable appearance but for the fall in the price of lead, which made a difference of 1080L. The Chairman anticipates, from the steady manner the works are progressing, by the next meeting they will be in a position to declare a dividend, and from the able practical management of their property, combined with the cautious supervision of the council, the proprietors may confidently hope for a long period of prosperity.

Galvanoplastic.—An invention, having for its object the covering of metals by the alloys of other metals, as well as metals by means of electricity, has been provisionally specified by Mr. E. C. Shepard, of Jermynstret, St. James's, who some time since rendered himself conspicuous by his invention for producing gas by decomposing water by electricity—an invention by which he asserted he could obtain water gas at a price which would admit of its general introduction. It will be recollected that he was favoured with the highest patronage both in France and England, and that a company was formed—the Electric Gas Company—which was to return havoured with the highest patronage both in France and England, and that a company was formed—the Electric Gas Company—which was to return immense profits. How far the invention succeeded the shareholders in that company can best determine. The present invention relates, first, to producing, by means of an electric current and an anode or plate of silver, alloyed with nickel, a deposit of alloy of silver and nickel. After having dissolved the silver in nitric acid, and evaporated it to dryness, he dissolves it in pure water, and puts it into a vessel by itself, and he then puts into the silver solution a solution of carbon of ammonia until it is clear. He then dissolves the nickel in nitric acid, in another vessel, in a similar manner, and puts into the nickel solution a solution of common potats or carbon. then dissolves the nickel in nitric acid, in another vessel, in a similar manner, and puts into the nickel solution a solution of common potash or carbonate of potash, then takes the precipitate which falls in powder, and washes it three or four times in pure water, until it is sweet or clean; this precipitate or powder he then puts into a solution of carbonate of ammonia, and dissolves it until it becomes a clear solution. He then mixes all the solutions together of the nickel and silver in one vessel. For plating he uses an anode, or plate, made of one part silver to two parts nickel. To make the anodes, or plates, he melts the silver and nickel together in one vessel, and mixes them well by stirring them, and afterwards runs them

into forms. When working the solution constantly, if it does not work rapidly he puts three, four, or more cances of cyanide of potassium into about 30 gallons of the solution. The solution should be agitated or stirred up every morning before working it. The advanta, "see which the silver an inckel combined together has over silver platina are that the nickel makes the silver harder, and bears a better polish, in addition to its great comony. In mixing the two solutions together of nickel and silver, he mixes the in about the proportion of one part silver with two parts nickel. To give to iron, zinc, or other metals, the appearance of bronze, brass, copper, &c., he dissolves seven parts of cyanide of potassium in pure water in a vessel by itself; he then dissolves one part of sulphate of zinc, or white viticil, also in pure water by itself. He then mixes the cyanide of potassium, or a portion of it, with the sulphate of copper solution, until it becomes a clear solution, and he then mixes the sulphate of zinc solution with the cyanide of potassium, until it becomes a clear solution. After this he mixes all the solutions together in one vessel, and puts it into (sie) about 2 ozs. of caustic potash and 4 ozs. or more of "cream of tartare" (sie). When the metals are put into the solution for plating, if not quite smooth, add more "cream of tartare." To make the colour of the brass red you use a copper anode. When you want a rich colour, like gold, thrown upon any metal, the solution should be made warm or hot whilst working.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

Aug. 26 .- The Coal and Iron Trades must be reported as still slightly improving; it is highly probable that an important improvement will take place during the ensuing autumn. The total number of blast-furnaces in this district, which includes those of Bolckow and Vaughan, &c., is 63; and the number in blast at present is 51. The number of furnaces at the

this district, which includes those of Bolckow and Vaughan, &c., is 63; and the number in blast at present is 51. The number of furnaces at the Consett Iron-Works is 18, of which only 2 are at present out of blast.

The meeting of the members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers at Newcastle, during the present week, may be characterised as an event of no slight importance. Apart from the interest which must always be attached to such meetings of men practically engaged in the most useful arts, a peculiar interest is attached to such a meeting being held in Newcastle, as this has been the birth-place of many men who have given a great impetus to those arts. We need scarcely mention the name of Stephenson to prove this position; and, curiously enough, the first paper read, after the opening of the proceedings on Tuesday furnished another example of the same kind. This was the paper by the local Chairman of the institution, Mr. Armstrong, on "Water-pressure Machinery:" it is an able and elaborate account of the application of water-pressure as the motive power for working machinery. This mode of applying this power is the invention of Mr. Armstrong, who has in a comparatively short period brough his machines to great perfection and efficiency. They were first applied for the purpose of hoisting materials in loading and unloading vessels, &c., where cranes worked by manual labour were formerly employed. They are now, however, employed for a great variety of purposes—opening and shutting dock gates, working machinery for raising and crushing ores, &c., from mines. They have been applied for those purposes at the mines of Mr. Beaumont, at Allenheads, in the county of Durham, &c.—indeed, there appears to be no limit to their application. The invention, it is plain, is a very great acquisition; and Newcastle may henceforth rank Mr. Armstrong among her choicest sons, who by their genius and industry have enobled themselves, and materially benefitted their country and the whole human race. The first mode of accumu to work those engines, and the most common mode of doing so at present, is by a head of from 200 to 300 feet of water, which is conveyed in pipes to the point where the engine is placed, and the common street water-pipes are in many cases used for that purpose. But Mr. Armstrong does not confine himself to this mode; in some cases a tower has been built, and the water pumped up by steam-engines to the necessary height, but more commonly he uses what he terms an accumulator; this apparatus being a reservoir giving pressure by load instead of by elevation; the water being forced into this accumulator by a steam-engine. A great number of steam-engines are, it appears, employed for this purpose in different parts of this country. Now, as to the application of this cheap and efficient power in situations where water is plentiful, and a sufficient head is naturally obtained, there can, we think, be but one opinion on the subject. The machines so applied are at once economical and effective in the highest degree; but where it is necessary to employ the steam-engine for the purpose of accumulating the necessary force, we confess we have some doubts on the subject; and we must say, also, that we thing this part of the subject was not discussed so fully as it ought to have been.

An important question was asked by Mr. Fairbairn—What is the commercial value of those machines, when the steam-engine can be applied for the same purpose? Now, it appears to us that by the application of the steam-engine for the purpose of accumulating the force to work this hydraulic engine this question is not only answered in favour of the hydraulic engine, but it is shown that the steam-engine is to be degraded by being a sort of bottle-holder for the hydraulic. This certainly appears to be a position unmerited by our old servant the steam-engine. We would, therefore, return to Mr. Fairbairn's important question, and in the reply to Mr. Armstrong we find the key to the whole question: he remarks—"That the usefulness of this principle of wor

of cases upon the principle it involves of transmitting the power generated by a steam-engine, and rendering it applicable under circumstances in which it (the steam-engine) could not be used at all." This, then, is the difficulty; the water can be conveyed to great distance under pressure, and it is not practicable at present to convey the steam from boilers the same distance. But this evidently involves a great additional expense—that is, the employment of both steam and hydraulic engines. It, therefore, becomes a very important question as to whether the difficulties met with in conveying steam in pipes a considerable distance cannot be overcome. We certainly think it quite possible that this may be done. It has been the practice at the collieries in the North for some time to convey it very considerable distances—that is, from boilers on the surface down the shaft, and certain distances along the gallieries of the mines, for the purpose of working hauling engines placed there; and the loss from evaporation in such cases is not very large. We think there are instances where steam is conveyed from 300 to 400 yards in this way. We have lately applied an engine in this way, and the pressure on the valve in a receiver near the engine is found to be nearly the same as that on the valve on the boiler at the surface. And Mr. N. Wood made a statement yesterday in his address to the Institution which has an important bearing on this subject. He said he had recently tried experiments in order to ascertain the loss of pressure and volume in conveying steam under the circumstances we have noticed; but found the interest of diminished values there was estable an increase of had recently tried experiments in order to ascertain the loss of pressure and volume in conveying steam under the circumstances we have noticed; but found that instead of diminished volume there was actually an increase of it—that is, he found in working a steam-engine a certain distance from the boiler down a shaft underground a greater quantity of steam was got from a given quantity of water than was got by working a similar engine near the boiler on the surface. This is certainly a remarkable result, bearing on the subject in hand, and we think the whole subject is well deserving the most careful consideration. The reason given by Mr. Wood for this was that the great length of pipe acted as a receiver, and prevented the passing of water from the boiler with the steam which occurs when the engine is placed near the boiler. Mr. Armstrong, in his paper, says:—

"The water-pressure engines erected by the writer at Mr. Beaumont's lead mines, at Allenheads, in Northumberland, present examples of such engines applied to natural falls. They were introduced under the advice of Mr. Sepwith, and are now used for the various purposes of crushing ores, raising materials from the unless, pumping water, giving motion to machinery for washing and separating ore, and for driving a saw-mill and expected.

falls. They were introduced under the advice of Mr. Sopwith, and are now used for the various purposes of crushing ores, raising materials from the mines, pumping water, giving motion to machinery for washing and separating ore, and for driving a saw-mill and the machinery of a workshop. In all these cases nature, assisted by art, has provided the power. Small streams of water, which flowed down the steep slopes of the adjoining hills, have been collected into reservoirs at elevations of about 200 ft., and from these pipes have been laid to the sites occupied by the engines. Another application of hydraulic machinery, in connection with Mr. Beaumont's mines, is now being made in situations where falls of sufficient altitude for working such engines cannot be obtained, and this, from its novelty, deserves a special notice in this paper. For the purpose of draining an extensive mining district, and acarching for now veins, a drift or level, nearly six miles in length is now being executed. The drift runs beneath the valley of the Allen, nearly in the line of that river, and upon its course three mining establishments are being formed. At each of these power is required for the various purposes that have been enumerated, and the problem arose how to obtain it without resorting to steam-engines. The River Allen was the only resource, but its descent was not sufficiently rapid to permit of its being advantageously applied to water-pressure engines. On the other hand, it abounded in falls suitable for overshot wheels, but these could not be applied at the points where the power was wanted. Under these circumstances it was determined to make the stream operate through the medium of overshot wheels, in forcing water in accumulators, and thus generating a power capable of being utilized by pipes to the numerous points where its agency was required. In this arrangement intensity of pressure takes the place of magnitude of volume, and the power originating from the stream assumes a form susceptible of unlimited distributi

working hydraulic cranes and hauling machines, and more particularly for giving mo-tion to machinery arranged by Mr. Coode, the present engineer of the works, for putting coal into was steamers. A reservoir on the adjoining height affords an available head of upwards of 300 ft., but in order to diminish the size of the pipes, cyhinders, and valves connected with the hydraulic machinery, and also with a view of obtaining greater ra-pidity of action, it has been deemed advisable to interpose an hydraulic purping engine and accumulator, for the purpose of intensitying the pressure and diminishing the volume of waster acting as the medium of transmission."

Several other important papers were read—one by Mr. Spencer, of the wburn Steel-works, on the "Manufacture of Steel by the Uchaffus Pross." It appears that by this process very fine steel can be produced at the more tuan half the cost of the common method. The manufacture of the cost is a very important subject, and its application.

little more than half the cost of the common method. The manufacture of steel at a reduced cost is a very important subject, and its application for the purpose of manufacture of steel at a reduced cost is a very important subject, and its application for the purpose of manufacture, and various other things where great strength and lightness is required, has been much discussed of late. Mr. Fairbairn said they were in a transition state as regards the principle of manufacturing steel, and they might look forward to very great improvements not only in the manufacture of shell, but also of iron.

The members visited, on Tuesday, the engineering works of Mr. Armstrong, at Elswick, where that gentleman explained the mode of manufacturing the wrought-iron gaus, and also the hydraulic machinery. The Low Elswick Works were then visited, where the experiments were made recently for the prevention of smoke, in reference to the premium of 500% lately awarded to Mr. C. Wye Williams; and here Dr. Richardson explained the mode in which those operations were conducted. The results certainly appeared to be highly satisfactory, as after several trials were made very little smoke issued from the funnel, and that of a pale colour, not at all of an offensive character. We shall refer to the remaining papers, which are important (particularly that of Mr. N. Wood, on the "Improvemade very little smoke issued from the funnel, and that of a pale colour, not at all of an offensive character. We shall refer to the remaining papers, which are important (particularly that of Mr. N. Wood, on the "Improvements effected in the Working of Coal Mines during the last Fifty Years"), in our communication next week. The plans and models exhibited at the

ments effected in the Working of Coal Mines during the last Pitty Tears"), in our communication next week. The plans and models exhibited at the rooms of the Natural History Society, in connection with the Institute, were many of them of a highly useful and interesting character. The most important are—1. Specimens of safety-lamps.—2. Model of a coal pit, showing the mode of applying two round wire-ropes to each cage in the place of flat ropes in deep pits, by Mr. Hedley, colliery engineer, South Hettom Colliery, Durham.—3. Model of new coal staiths at Jarrow Docks.—4. Model of self-acting apparatus for sending coals from the pit, and, at the same time, crushing them for coking purposes.

The strike at the Heworth Colliery still continues; a portion of the workmen were ejected from their houses yesterday, as they refused to work, and also refused to vacate their houses, which is certainly unreasonable conduct on their part. A certain number of the men previously employed at day-work commenced to get coals on Monday last, and some men from other places have been got during the week in addition to those. But we are sorry to see that a small section of the men who remain idle about the works are trying the old system of intimidation, &c., which is much to be deplored. However, we are still of opinion that the strike cannot be of long duration. cannot be of long duration.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

Aug. 26 .- At the sale of copper ores last week there was an advance of 22s. in the standard, and a further advance is expected at the sale which will take place to-day. The proceedings of the smelters, however, are somewhat uncertain, and their intentions may be altered since last week. The Alkali and Metal Company, Lancashire, purchased last week 103 tons The Alkali and Metal Company, Lancashire, purchased last week 103 tons of low produce; but it is likely their purchases will increase as soon as they are "ufficiently provided with samples. It is expected there will be more purchase," as soon as trade improves. Unfortunately, at the present time the trade report, are of a very dull character. A little revival takes place one week, to be follo,"ed by slackness in the next. The copper trade is by no means in a satisfactory position, but it is confidently expected that we shall have a better state of thing, in the fall of the year.

From the commencement of the quarter to the sale on August 19, the copper standard has risen, at the several weekly sales, 66.6s., and has fallen 44.7s. There is thus an improvement taking place, although not to any very great extent. Before the end of the quarter the advance, there is no doubt, will be increased.

In consequence of the low standard for copper and tin, and the depres-

is no doubt, will be increased.

In consequence of the low standard for copper and tin, and the depression of trade for some time past, shares in mines generally i ave sunk in price, and afford a good opportunity at the present time, in so, no of the most promising mines, for capitalists to purchase. A general advance in the value of mining property may be expected before the close of the year. The commercial transactions of the nation are now of so comparatively contracted and cautious a character, that there can be no chance of another monetary panic; and it is equally certain that a gradual revival of trade must take place, causing a greater demand for metals, and an increasing standard and larger profits for mines. This, then, would seem to be the time for capitalists to invest in mining property, when they may do so at low prices, and can scarcely fail, with judicious investments, of making large profits in the course of the next six months; due care, however, should be taken before such investments are made to obtain the advice of agents of character and ability.

be taken before such investments are made to obtain the advice of agents of character and ability.

There is a somewhat better feeling in the mining market, which a few good improvements would soon stimulate into activity. There have been some strong reports about the improvement in the United Mines, and consequently shares considerably advanced. The Hot lode, which made such extraordinary quantities of ore in the 208 and above, is now come into rich ore ground in the 220, the end being worth from 70l. to 80l. per fm. There is a considerable extent of undeveloped ground in the United Mines, but it should be remembered that the expenses are very heavy, and, therefore, intending purchasers should have good advice before they venture their money. Wheal Buller is looking somewhat better, and shares have advanced. The adjoining mine, Copper Hill, is also looking well near the boundary shaft, where, indeed, the hopes of the adventurers are now concentrated, as the other parts of the mine have failed, after great expense in the operations. Grambler and St. Aubyn is an improving mine; a considerable quantity of the ore raised is above 20 per cent. produce, and besides the engine lode, the north lode is looking well, although only opening at a shallow level; the 12 east is stated to be worth from 30l. to 40l. per fim. West Seton shares are firmly held, but are not likely to advance much for the present, on account of the outlay for another engine; this expense, however, is not much for such a productive mine as West Seton, although it may for the time prevent the dividends from increasing. Some time ago a productive lode was intersected in the 80 cross-cut at North Roskear, and the agents of West Seton state that if its present direction continues westward the same lode will pass through the whole length of the sett of West Seton. They are of opinien that if their 56 cross-cut from the engine-shaft be driven south about 50 fms, further it will intersect the North Roskear lode about 100 fms. from the eastern boundary, an of character and ability.

There is a somewhat better feeling in the mining market, which a few to be looking somewhat better at the shaft. At South Carn Brea the lode at the shaft is worth 14*L* per fathom, and looking well for improvement in depth. Great South Tolgus is continuing to open profitable ore ground, and is looking well at several points. Wheal Margery has a good lode at Wellesley's shaft, worth 25*L* per fm., but the ends are of less produce. East Carn Brea is looking well at the shaft. West Rosewarne has a promising lode in the 50 east and west, but greater depth seems to be required. East Alfred is looking rather poor.

A sad accident occurred at Porkellis United Mines on Tuesday. A sol-

lar in an old shaft gave way, and the slimes from the tin dressing-floors, of which there was a great quantity at surface, poured into the shaft to such an extent as to fill 40 fathoms of the levels, shafts, and workings of such an extent as to fin 40 fathoms of the levels, sharts, and workings of the mine. The miners decamped for their lives, and got up the shafts as fast as possible, but seven unfortunate men were overtaken by the rising stuff, consisting of slime, decomposed granite, water, and their lives were lost. According to the present appearance of things the mine is destroyed. There have been reports that the Mining School was to be resuscitated, and that some of the landowners were ready to subscribe for that purpose; but I hear of no active steps for the re-establishment of the institution in

Cornwall, in the midst of the practical working or many.

Cornwall, in the midst of the practical working or many other part of the world.

The Cornish farmers are very busily occupied in harvesting, for which they have very fine weather. The wheat has been to a great extent saved, and the barley harvest is progressing.

The shipping interest is about to receive benefit by the improvement of Falmouth Harbour. Mr. James Abernethy, the well-known engineer, has just completed a survey of the harbour, with a view to the construction of docks, &c., suitable for the requirements of the port.

The Cornish pilchard fishery has commenced, and some fish have been taken in the drift boats. Shoals have been seen off the coast, but in deep

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

Aug. 26.—The Iron Trade does not exhibit any great change, but there are indications of improvement. In regard to the general trade of the district the impression is on all hands that there is a decided change for the

better; there is more employment, advices are now encouraging, and the

cetter; there is more employment, advices are now encouraging, and the expectation seems to be generally prevalent that there will be a fair trade for the approaching winter, but this statement must not be interpreted to mean that manufacturers are as yet by any means fully employed.

The colliers continue on strike, and the movement appears rather to have taken larger dimensions during the week. Great efforts are being employed to induce the mine colliers and those west of Dudley, who long ago acceded to the reduction, to demand the restoration of the amount then deducted from their wages. So far no decided instance of this purpose having been effected has been made known. The colliers are meeting employed a caseded to the reduction, to demand the research ago acceded to the reduction, to demand the research ago acceded from their wages. So far no decided instance of this purpose having been effected has been made known. The colliers are meeting in detached bodies at a very early hour in the morning, the object being to deter men from going into the pits to work. There were five such meetings this morning in different parts of the district, the largest, at Tipton, being attended by nearly 1000 persons. It is, however, stated that many of these were not colliers, but men who work at the iron-works, and who would, at the hour the meeting was held, be going to work. The police are present near all these meetings, and have to traverse the district constantly to keep those on strike from intimidating those who are at work. would, at the hour the meeting was held, be going to work. The police are present near all these meetings, and have to traverse the district constantly to keep those on strike from intimidating those who are at work. A placard was issued last week stating that the men at some thin coal collieries would cease working on Monday, unless their wages were raised to the amount at which they stood before the drop, a proceeding which would be clearly illegal, as a fortnight's notice is necessary. This placard has, however, been disclaimed by the men, either because they discovered their mistake, or it was issued by some one without any authority. A large meeting was held at Netherton, at five o'clock on Monday morning, the object evidently being to induce the colliers west of Dūdley to join in the strike. These men have long been working at 4s. a-day. Some 500 came in a body from the eastern district, and the whole meeting amounted to between 2000 and 3000, being the largest ever held since the strike commenced. Resolutions were proposed and carried that the colliers west of Dudley would not work for less than 5s. per day, and that those east of Dudley would not go in unless this advance was granted to the men west of Dudley, even if they were offered the same wages. It was suggested at this meeting that, if the masters would limit the day's work, the men would accept the lower rate of wages, but this was not favourably received, and a speaker, who said that by unison they would be able to get both the higher rate of wages and the reduction of the day's work, was rapturously applanded. This, taken in conjunction with the resolution to work only four days per week, illustrates the wildness of the colliers' demands, made, too, at a time when bankrupt iron and oxid masters abound—when trade is suffering from one of the most sections and protracted depressions ever known, and when South Staffort'shire is called upon to compete with nutoo, at a time when bankrupt iron and exal masters abound—when trade is suffering from one of the most serious and protracted depressions ever known, and when South Staffor, shire is called upon to compete with numerous districts in which iron-works are being erected, and in which iron can be made very cheaply. How long the strike may last it is difficult to say, for no men are more fickle and uncertain than colliers; but the masters appear determined to insist upon the reduction. Some of the leading men in the strike on Friday took the opportunity of Mr. Philip Williams, Chairman of the Ironmasters' Association, and High Sheriff of the county, being at the opening of the Netherton Tunnel, to ask him to endeavour to arrange for a meeting of masters and men with respect to the strike, but he courteously, though firmly, declined to interfere. The distress which the strike occasions, coming as it does in a period of extreme depression from other causes, is very great. A placard has been put out contradicting the statement of the colliers that coal and ironstone are not reduced in price. It states that in all descriptions of coal a reduction has taken place, in some It states that in all descriptions of coal a reduction has taken place, in some kinds to the extent of 4s, per ton, whilst in ironstone the reduction is 7s, per ton, and the tendency, with respect to both minerals, is to a further reduction. The writer observes that all parties, except the thick coal colduction. The writer observes that all parties, except the thick coal col-liers in the eastern district, have had to submit to a reduction, both masters prices they receive, and their workmen. This is patent to everyone,

ners in the eastern district, have had to submit to a reduction, both masters in the prices they receive, and their workmen. This is patent to everyone, and the fact of these men not having been previously reduced has always been regarded as an anomaly, only to be explained by the large demand for domestic coal for Birmingham, in the supply of which this part of the district has almost had a monopoly, which will, to a considerable extent, be done away with by the opening of the magnificent tunnel at Netherton. To the particulars given last week of this great work, it is only necessary to add that the opening was attended by a most influential company. Sir George Nicholls, Chairman of the Birmingham Canal Company, the Marquis of Chandos, Chairman of the London and North Western Company, Philip Williams, Esq., Chairman of the Ironmasters' Association, and a host of influential men graced the proceedings with their presence. All concurred in expressing their admiration of the excellent style in which the works are executed. Mr. P. Williams stated at the dinner, as illustrating the public spirit of the Birmingham Canal Company, and the progress of the district, that the Birmingham Canal was made nearly 100 years ago, by Simon Simcox, and it used to be said that in constructing the canal he kept on repeating his initials—S for Simon and S for Simcox—all the versules of the state of the said that in constructing the canal the kept on repeating his initials—S for Simon and S for Simcox canal he kept on repeating his initials—S for Simon and S for Simoox—all the way along the line. On many a wintry night he had been kept upon one of those S's two or three hours. Within the last 25 years the Birmingham Canal Company had shortened the distance between Bir-Birmingham Canal Company had shortened the distance between Birmingham and Wolverhampton seven miles; and had laid out in doing so 800,000*L*; but instead of taking an increased toll to compensate them for that outlay, they took a diminished toll on the decreased distance. Then they made the Walcot Tunnel, the Tame Valley Canal, and that magnificent canal along which many of the company had that morning come from Birmingham. Then there were the Walsall Locks and other works, which cost the company 600,000*L* more, and they had now spent an additional 300,000*L* on the works opened to-day. Their entire outlay had been little short of 2,000,000*L*; but their policy had ever been to keep down freights in order to encourage the trade of the district, and the wisdom of that policy was manifested in the results, their original capital having been that policy was manifested in the results, their original capital having been sed thirty-two fold.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the South Staffordshire Water-works Company was held at Walsall, on Tuesday last. This company was established for the purpose of conveying the water of an affluent of the Trent at Lichfield to many of the towns of South Staffordshire. In stone at Lichfield, and so far the result appears likely to equal, or exceed, the expectations of the engineer, Mr. McClean. The rock which has been tunnelled though has been found exceedingly hard, and the water pours tunneted though has been found exceedingly hard, and the water pours in so profusely that the contract has been considerably delayed. A reservoir at Lichfield, capable of holding 90,000,000 gallons, is almost completed. From this the water will be pumped to a reservoir occupying an elevated position above Walsall, capable of holding 60,000,000 gallons, also nearly finished; and there will be one of less dimensions near Wednesbury, at a still greater clevation. Great difficulty has been experienced in dispersion of the second property of the contract of the contract of the second property of in disposing of the shares of the company, and it was only by a special effort that half the capital was raised, so as to enable the company to take advantage of the borrowing powers conferred by the Act, and which it is necessary to resort to in order to complete the undertaking, which has been greatly retarded for want of means. It is now confidently anticipated that the works will be so far completed in two months as to fill the reservoirs,

and no greater blessing can be conferred upon the populous district which it is proposed to supply than will be afforded by this company. The half-yearly neeting of the South Steffordshire Railway, which runs between a point betwixt Lichfield and Burton, where it joins the Midland Railway at Dudley, was held to-day, at Birmingham. Mr. R. C. Chawner, the Chairman, who is also Chairman of the company before alluded to, presiding. As the line is leased originally to Mr. McClean, and on the

any way. It seems a discredit to the county that such a school should fail for want of support, or of the appreciation of the mining part of the community. Surely such an institution ought to flourish and be useful in Cornwall, in the midst of the practical working of mines, more than in any other part of the world.

The Cornish farmers are very busily occupied in harvesting, for which and the barley harvest is progressing.

The shipping interest is about to receive benefit by the improvement of Falmouth Harbour. Mr. James Abernethy, the well-known engineer, has just completed a survey of the harbour, with a view to the construction of docks, &c., suitable for the requirements of the port.

The Cornish pilchard fishery has commenced, and some fish have been taken in the drift boats. Shoals have been seen off the coast, but in deep water, and too far out for the scines. thorough mastery of the elementary stages of study. The institution is making tolerable progress, but has not as yet secured so large a number of students from the artizan class as could be desired.

students from the artizan class as could be desired.

The particulars of the terrible railway accident, which happened on the evening of Monday last, at Brettel-lane, near Dudley, have been made known widely through the daily papers. So far as the investigation into its cause has gone, it appears to indicate great neglect on the part of the railway officials. It is proved that in going the train twice divided on this very incline, which, however, it was then ascending instead of descending; that the jirks were so violent that a clergyman in the train enquired whether the drivers were playing tricks; and it is a fact that two persons from Wolverhampton were so much alarmed that they got out at Kidderminster, and returned to Wolverhampton instead of proceeding by the train. It is plain, therefore, that there was sufficient warning in the morning that It is plain, therefore, that there was sufficient warning in the morning that the fastenings were insecure, which ought to have led to means being taken to avoid an accident. It further appears that the guard in the morning got a number of persons in his van, contrary to rule; that he borrowed a light, and smoked a good part of the way, and that he got passengers to put on the break for him. The whole exhibits remarkable carclessness in the management of the train. The question of the danger of steep inclines is also raised by this accident, but further enquiry will, doubtless, throw light upon this and other points connected with this distressing occurrence.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

Aug. 26.—The unusually quiet aspect of the trade is the subject of general conversation among ironmasters, who are unable to prognosticate the period when an alteration for the better may be expected; and the large contracts for rails recently given out have had the effect of imparting a degree of activity to those houses in which the manufacture of rails is extensively carried on; but the impetus to the trade in general has been ex-

degree of activity to those houses in which the manufacture of rails is extensively carried on; but the impetus to the trade in general has been exceeding slight. The continental orders are only small, whitst the demand for home consumption is restricted to immediate requirements. The Scotch pig-iron trade is quite, and prices are a shade easier.

The Coal Trade is dull, and prices are a shade lower. The demand from the manufacturing districts is improving, and there are abundant abocks on the bank to meet the requirements of trade for some time yet to come.

The unfortunate strike at the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, has assumed a new form. The men who have been ejected from the hôuses which they occupied under the masters have taken up their abodes in tents, which have been borrowed, and erected in a field in the neighbourhood rented for that purpose. They continue to receive some little support from the Colliers' Union, but the rate of allowance is miserably small; and if the suffering and privation of themselves and their families be taken into account, they must be keenly sensible of the injury which they are entailing upon themselves and their suffering and privation of themselves and their families be taken into account, they must be keenly sensible of the injury which they are entailing upon themselves and theose around them. This week the Barnsley magistrates have had to adjudicate upon matters relating to the strike, and the whole district seems to be in a state of fever and ferment. The more sensible portion of the men have returned to work, and the rest are being led by the nose by a section of stump orntors, who find it more easy to "spout" above ground than to get coals underneath. It is to be regretted that the contagion, which a section of discontented men have created, is spreading in other districts, and so long as the thing is fastered and nursed by the Colliers' Union, it is impossible to say the form of the section of discontented men have created, is spreading in other districts, and so lo

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

Aug. 26 .- We cannot report any material change in the state of trade here since last week. The remarks then made apply now with equal force, and no event of interest has occurred in connection with any of the works, One evil which has aggravated the inconveniences arising from dull business has been removed-we refer to the scarcity of water. During the last

ness has been removed—we refer to the scarcity of water. During the last few weeks three or four pits in Aberdare, and the forges at Dowlais and other works, were stopped for want of water, but the rains this and last week have done much good, and so far an improvement has been experienced. The fron trade continues depreased, and no fresh orders of importance have arrived. The market for coal is in a more satisfactory state, and one or two large contracts just taken up, or still on offer, give confidence to sellers. Freights at the ports are on a slightly reduced scale. We incidentally alluded hast week to the Taff Vale Railway Company, intimating that it must have suffered severely from the effects of the strike among the colliers. Such proves to be the case. At the half-yearly meeting, held in Bristol, the Chairman stated that "the effects of the strike had been most disastrous, not only with regard to the permanent loss inflicted, but from having diverted the trade of the district into other channels, which it would take a considerable time to restore. They were, however, recovering it slowly. To meet these difficulties the directors had been driven to economic as far as practicable, and they had effected a saving of 6000l, in the charges for the permanent way during the past half-year. By this saving, and by taking 4000l, from the balance from the last half-year, they were enabled to recommend a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent, per annum. The proprietors would observe that the carnings were proved in the carning were constituted in the strike, and by the reduced tariff of the company. As to the future, he could only hope that by strict common, and an increase of trade, they might look forward to be able to maintain their present dividend." Under the circumstances, the shareholders may constraint themselves on being in a more satisfactory condition than many auticipated. A dividend of Tily per cent, when the earnings amounted to 20,000l, less than during the previous year, proves that the commany's affai

it is completed numbers of the project.

Some further particulars have come to our knowledge respecting which happened recently in a colliery belonging to Mr. Nixon, at laberdare. A shaft was being sunk for a new pit, the operations to means of wooden states, which are lowered or raised according to Mr. Nixon an umber of carpenters and linkers were upon one of the project of the Aberdars. A shaft was being sunk for a new pit, the operations being carried on by means of wooden states, which are lowered or raised according to the progress of the work. While a number of carpenters and sinkers were upon one of these it suddenly gave way, and fell to the bottom of the shaft, a considerable depth. Some of the mean contrived to catch hold of the sides, but among those who fell to the bottom two were drowned in the water (which was rather deep), and several others were more or less injured. The cause of the accident is unknown, but it is one of the most extraordinary of the many which have happened in this part of the country. An inquest had been held at Llwynhendy, Carmarthenshire, on the body of a collier, manuel Samneti Williams, whose death was caused by the fall of a large stone from the roof of a level. The evidence showed that the catastrophe was purely accidental, and a verdict in accordance with this fact was returned.

A similar enquiry has taken place this week at Tredegar, before Mr. Brewer, on the hody of Jeremish Brown, a coller, who was killed in the brist Coal Fit by a fall of food and rubbish. As in the former case, no blame was attached to any party, and an ordinary verdict was returned.

An enquiry of a more prolonged and serious nature has been concluded at Vatalyfera, near Swansea. It will be remembered that about a fortnight ago an explosion took place in the Cyfing Fil, by which six men were almost immediately killed, and several

and rubbish. As in the former case, no binne was attached to large party, and an ordinary verdict was returned.

An enquiry of a more prolonged and serious nature has been concluded at Ystalyfern, near Swanesa. It will be remembered that about a fortnight ago an explosion took place in the Cyfing Pit, by which also men were almost immediately killed, and several others severely injured. Bumours of the dangerous state of the colleger, which belongs to Mr. Walters, began to circulate, and a very strict investigation was, therefore, instituted. The coroner, Mr. C. Collins, presided; and Mr. Evans, Government Inspector for Glamorzanshire, with Mr. Lionel Brough, the successor of Mr. Herbert Mackworth, were also present. A number of witnesses were examined, and as the facts clicited are of importance, we shall give an abstract of the testimony adduced.

On the morning the explosion took place 12 mon descended to work, 14 being the number usually employed. The man whose duty it was to examine the colliery every day had only partially discharged his duty on this particular occasion, and similar neglect had, doubtless, been shown before. The colliers all used naked lights, and not safety-lamps, this being the case in several other pits in the Swansea Valley. In the early the men met together about 20 yands from the bottom of the pit "to have a chat." After amoking for half as hour one of them was about returning to his work.

with a maked light in his hand, when the explosion took place, with the consequence already described. The witness who stated these facts was the man who rese first, and in answer to Mr. Evans, he stated that he had never even seen a copy of the rules, say that Reac Thomas, the unanager, had not been seen in the pit for four days previous to the explosion. Rees Thomas himself was exansined at some length, and in the connect his evidence gave the following explanation of the mode in which the mine is ventiliated:

— The air passes down the pit along the west course, rising along the headings pointing to the north; it comes back through an upper level to the case down the slope, and down through stalls to the lower level, and then to the up-case pit. The pit is divided by a brick-brattice, 4½ in. thick. The up-cast pit is 2½ far, wide by 10½. There is only one does not he first stall, on the western side of the pit. Part of the air goes up the works, and when necessary we place a door to send it further on. We allow the air to be distributed when necessary we place a door to send it further. We allow the air to be distributed of 132 feet. The air does go there. The use of the door on the second stall, which is a distance of 132 feet. The air does go there. The uses of the door on the stall is to prevent the air returning up the heading. If we saw the air getting bad we have been accustomed to put a door on the second stall. There was not much gas (fire-damp) given off from the coal. From the face of the level back to the last 'hotting,' where the air can go up to the rise, is about 30 yards—it may be more. The air goes by its own impetus to the face of the level to allow men to work there without danger. There may be a yard or two in these cross beadings. There is nobody working there now. It certainly a not asie, of course, but nobody is allowed to go near it. There is a sufficiency of air in the face of the level to allow men to work there without danger. There may be a yard or two in those cross beadings. Ther with a naked light in his hand, when the explosion took place, with the calready described. The witness who stated these facts was the man who res

is a furnace in the air-way on the top of the pit, the heat from which acts on the airway, and causes a draught. It serves as a column of air 35 feet in length. He Auther admitted, that as manager to the colliery, it was his duty to give a copy of the rules to each man, but he had not done so, because he "thought the place was so free the carbon and the second that it was unnecessary."

Robert Fisher, colliery viewer, gave the following facts in connection with the accident:—"I never was in this colliery before the explosion took place; went down on the morning of the explosion. I went to the east side of the pit, as far as where the density of the explosion. I went to the east side of the pit, and found two tames, one had been doubtled up by the explosion, and the other had fallen on its side. We found the arm of one bey by the side of one of these trams. The trams were side, two found the arm of one bey by the side of one of these trams. The trams were side, we found the arm of one bey by the side of one of these trams. The trams were side, we found the arm of one bey by the side of one of these trams. The trams were side, they are so the best of the pit, and found two trams of the total pit of the seast side axid, but failed. The double down on the east level had been blown outwards to the west level. I manage a colliery up the valley—air are worked by a gas thrown off in this colliery. I found air as far as the last stall on the work side; this was on the Wednesday after the accident. There was none beyond this. Even lifting as were given off at the extreme end of the west level, it would come down to wheat he men were sitting."

Mr. Evans gave important evidence, and his statements are such as to severely on-demn the ventilation and general management of the pit. He said:—"All the gas given off in the western side of the pit by the present system of ventilation must also be brought to the same point. The ventilation is conducted at the back of a brattice pit, at the top of which is a small furnace, to be e

STRENGTH OF CAST-IRON.

We have already referred to a series of interesting experimental researches on the strength of pillars of east-iron from various parts of the kingdom, which have been conducted by Eaton Hodgkinson, F.R.S., &c.; but the paper read before the Royal Society having been just issued, affords an opportunity of reverting to the subject. Although his paper read before the ociety in 1840 contained the results of 277 experiments, which he had made to prove the conclusions arrived at in it, he was still very anxious to improve and extend it. Indeed, the importance of the subject seemed to ustify every effort he could make for the purpose, as a large portion of the houses, warehouses, and shops in London and elsewhere depend for their principal supports upon iron pillars, which frequently appear very thin for the weight they have to bear, and, being hollow, do not allow us to judge from their appearance how small a weight of metal they have in them; or, in other words, whether the building is abundantly strong, or is ready to fall down and crush the persons within it. The machine used in the experiments referred to was similar to Mr. Fairbairn's lever, used in 1840, but periments referred to was similar to Mr. Fairbairn's lever, used in 1849, but more powerful. The experiments, and others in progress, were undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., F.R.S., who contributed 200L (since increased to 300L) towards the expense of the enquiry; the Royal Society adding 200L (since increased to a similar extent), and the apparatus was set up at University College, London. Mr. Hodgkinson has recently been engaged making experiments on pillars of timber. The late Mr. Thomas Cubitt sent him, gratuitously, a good balk of Mernel timber, and his executors have liberally sent other timber for experiment. He also acknowledges the assistance of Mr. John Bridges, M.A., of University College, London. ledge, London.

The profound and beautiful researches of Euler on the strength of pil-The protound and beautiful researches of Luter on the strength of palars are entirely theoretical; they proceeded on the supposition that the strength of a pillar is bounded by its power of resisting being bent out of a straight line, the resistance to incipient flexure being supposed to be the measure of its strength. In commencing experiments in his former research on this subject, and keeping in view the theory of Euler, he sought with great care for the weight which would produce incipient flexure columns, more particularly in those of cast-iron. In this metal flex menced with very small weights, much smaller than would be load pillars with in practice; and he became convinced that no su In this metal flexure comand he useful to existed in cast-iron, or, at any rate, none that would be useful to the engineer; and his subsequent experiments upon wrought-iron pillars have been attended with very little more success. Having been unsuccessful in sec attended with very little more success. Having been unsuccessful in seeking for the weight which would first produce flexure in columns, and being convinced that if found it would be of little or no use in practice, he sought in future for the weights necessary to break the pillars tried, and in most instances for the deflection and decrement of lengths produced by the weights laid on. The pillars broken were placed in a vertical position during the experiments, and their ends were pressed between two horizontal plates of hardened steel, which, from the nature of the machine, were kept perfectly parallel. It was found that in cylindrical pillars of cast-iron, whose ends were turned perfectly flat, parallel, and perpendicular to the axis, the breaking varied as the 3-55th power of the diameter nearly, and inversely as the 1-7th power of the length.

The first experiments were made upon long uniform pillars, with their ends rounded in such a manner that the pressure applied to them would act in the direction of their axis to meet the requirements of Euler's theory of the strength of pillars; but it soon became evident that pillar with their ends flat and well supported, or bedded throughout, would require a much greater weight to break them than those with rounded ends. A large number were made and broken by experiment, to determine their large number were made and broken by experiment, to determine their large number were made and broken by experiment, to determine their A large number were made and broken by experiment, to determine their relative strength, and it was found that so long as the pressure required had not been more than one-fourth of that necessary to crush short specimens of the same material, the strength of the solid pillar, with flat ends,

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caller fron, No. 1
pasarkshire. Hot-blast 62,794 = 28.0361.147 = 27.3060,677 = 27.05 56.914 = 25.4155.267 = 24:67 52,680 = 23.5252,680 = 29.5249.387 = 22.0544,918 = 20.05 Staffordshire. Cold-bunst second London mixture. best Scotch pig-iron, and two-thirds old metal. Low Moor iron, No. 2 Yorkshire. Cold-binst magnavon iron, No. 3 $60,912 = 27 \cdot 19$ 55.973 = 24-99

There are many other interesting particulars given in a tabular form in the paper, but space prevents us transferring them to our columns. The researches will, doubtless, prove of great utility, and for the careful manner in which Mr. Hodgkinson has recorded the results obtained all have good reason to tender him their thanks.

INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

On Wednesday evening the members of the institution and their friends dined at the Queen's Head Hotel, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The room was crowded by a very influential company, and much interest attached to the proceedings, owing to the presence of the great engineer, Mr. Robert Steproceedings, owing to the presence of the great engineer, Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P. Mr. W. G. Armstrong, of Newcastle, occupied the chair, supported on the right by the Mayor of Newcastle, Mr. Isaac Lothian Bell, and Mr. J. Whitworth, Manchester; and on the left by Mr. Stephenson, M.P., Mr. T. Harrison, Mr. J. Fenton, Mr. T. Sopwith, of Allenheads; Rev. J. C. Bruce, LL.D., Mr. Phipps, C.E., and Mr. J. Cowper, C.E., of London: Mr. W. Fairbairn, of Manchester, Mr. Fothergill, and Mr. Weallans officiated as vice-presidents. The cloth having been removed—

The Chairman proposed "The Health of the Queen; and may that great work—the great Atlantic telegraph, in which she displayed a personal interest, reflect additional glory upon her reign." The toast having been drunk with every demonstration of loyality, the healths of the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family, were afterwards received.

stration of loyarty, the heating are of the Royal Family, were afterwards received, of the Royal Family, were afterwards received, Mr. Rorert Stephesson, M.P., being called upon to propose the next Mr. Rorert Stephesson, M.P., being called upon to propose the next Mr. Rorert Stephenson, M.P., being called upon to propose the next tast, was received on rising to do so with rapturous plaudits, which were again and again repeated before he was enabled to proceed with his address. He said he had a tosat to propose to them which he really felt himself quite incepable of doing justice to. Although he was a native of the "camp town" in which they were now meeting (load cheers), he felt that he had been so long and so frequently absent from it, that it only had for some time existed in his recollection, but still he assured them he always cherished towards the town a warm interest. He had now to propose to them the health of he magistrates who presided over it, and also over the interests of Gateshead—for himself he regarded the two towns as one, and he hoped they would admit he had done as much as any one to unliet them (tout cheers and laughter). He would not expaniate upon the virtues of the two bodies whose health he had undertaken to propose, for they were all so well known to them that any lengthender remarks from him would be entirely out of place. They took a warm interest in science, and all that tended to the commercial prosperity of the district, and more especially they devoted their attention to the improvement of the noble river. But that was not all. They had a gentleman presiding over the bench at Newcastle who devoted his mind also to the manily sports of the field (applause). He need say nothing further to recommend the worthy mayor to their attention as a genuine Englishman. He proposed, "The Health of the Magistrates of Newcastle and Gateshead,"—The toast having been received with all the honours. They had do not be made to the second agreement of the two boroughs, and to himself personally, he tendered them his event develor the survey that the conformation and the corrections.

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the

ling over the bench at Newcastic who devoted his mind also to the smanty sports of the field (applianes). He needs say nothing further to recommend the worthy mayor to their attention as a genuine Englishman. He proposed, "The Health of the Magistrates of Newcastic and Gateshead,"—The tosat having been received with all the honours—The Maxor Driefly responded. He said, for the honour they had done the magistrates of the two boroughs, and to himself personally, he tendered them his most sincere and grateful thanks. He could assure them that, as far as the corporation of Newcastic were concerned, they were most anxious to assist and promote, in every way they possibly could, scientific and mechanical improvements of every kind. During forty years that he had been in business in Newcastie he had endeavoured to act in a straightforward and honourable course, and that he believed was the best for any man to pursue. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT (Mr. ARMSTRONG) said it was a proud thing to this town, and neighbourhood that they had been the birth-place of railways and locomotives, and were, at the same time, the cradle of that great railway system which formed one of the greatest achievements of the times in which we live. Every one was interested in railways, but mechanical engineers were so above all others, and, therefore, success to the railway interest was certainly a most fitting toast in that assembly. But there was a name so identified with the railway system what it was. As an institution, they had the honour of being founded by the elder Stephenson, who was their President for many years; and they had the happiness, the honour, and the gratification of having the younger stephenson with them on that occasion. He was sure they must all join with him most cordially in wishing Mr. Stephenson long life to equoy the fame he had sowel element; and he, therefore, proposed "The 'Indiway System,' with the leading of the other Vicephenson, and heart-right which is happiness, he honour, and the grating heart of the propo iends and associates. (Loud cheers.)

MAYOR proposed "The Institution of Mechanical Engineers," and

so much of their time during the meeting at the Town Hall that he regretted that some other and more distinguished member of the profession had not been called upon to acknowledge the honour which had been paid to the institution. He would, however, endeavour to do his duty to the best of his ability; but, in the first place, he could not help adverting to the piace in which they were then met, and to the distinguished men this district had produced. First of all they had Dr. Hutton, a most eminent mathematician and mechanic, and then followed their late distinguished and excellent president, the district had produced. First of all they were then met, and to the distinguished men this district had produced. First of all they had Dr. Hutton, a most eminent mathematician and mechanic, and then followed their late distinguished and excellent president, the father of railways—George Stephenson; and he was also glad to find that his son was there on that occasion. He could assure them, although he was not himself a native of Newcastle, that he owed almost everything to Newcastle. He got the radiuments of his education there, such as it was, and that was—something like their revered predecessor, George Stephenson—in a coal pit. He was brought up as an engineer at the Percy Main Collery. He was there seven years, and if it had not been for the opportunities he had there, together with a library at North Shields, he believed he would not have been there to address them. Being self-taught, but with some little ambition, and a determined energy to go on, he now stood before them with some pretensions to mechanical Engineer, he now the stood before them with some pretensions to mechanical Engineers, he must state to them candidly that he thought the institution of Mechanical Engineers, he must state to them candidly that he thought the institution and produced more benefit and lasting advantage to the country than probably any other institution existing, because we were now in that state, he believed, when not only in this country, but throughout Eutope and the world, everything depended on mechanical engineering. Having had the honour of being the president for two years, he could assure them that he derived not only great satisfaction from attending the meritings, but received great instruction. He did not know of any institution that could be of more benefit to the country than an association like that having for its object the dissemination of that knowledge upon which the country mainly depended. He had other duties to attend to, such excellent and assure them that he derived not only great satisfaction from

that man who did so much for his country, and whose labours were now producing such effects upon all parts of the civilised world. (Applaase.) The worthy gentleman, after some further observations in favour of the establishment of a library of reference and museum of models in connection with the institute, concluded and warm applause. He immediately after, however, rose and proposed a toast, "The Mining Interest of Northumberland and Durham, with the Health of M. Elliott."

Mr. Elliott."

Mr. Elliott. agent for the collieries of the Marchioness of London-derry, responded.

Mr. Sorwith proposed "Prosperity to the Institution of Civil Engineers,

Mr. Sopwith proposed "Prosperity to the Institution of Civil Engineers, with the health of its late President, Mr. Robert Stephenson," who had already favoured them with two speeches, but whom they would be glad to hear again.

Mr. Stephenson, in responding, said he remembered when he had the honour of being called upon to take the presidency of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, there were some civil engineers who thought it was inconsistent for him to take the part he did. He held a different view. He had seen the papers produced, and the information given through their meeting—the accuracy and readable shape in which they were given being due to his friend, Mr. Marshall, the secretary, and he read those proceedings not only with profit, but on some occasions with admiration. As he had already said, the distinction between mechanical and civil engineering was fast disappearing, and the two institutions he regarded now as having only one object—the extending of engineering information. He trusted that all jesioosy between the two institutions had now ceased. Having also expressed the pleasure he had experienced in attending during the short time he was at the meeting that morning, and especially complimented the paper of Mr. Anderson as a moiel of precision and perspicuity in méchanical description, Mr. Stephenson resumed his seat amidst lond appliance.

Mr. FARRARIN, on rising to propose "The Health of the Local Committee and the Chairman," said he was sure he could not do one-tenth of the justice that was due to the local committee. He had had the honour of being present at two meetings—first at Glasgow, where the mechanical engineers were received with great enthusiasm, and there the authorities of the town, with the Lord Provost and other gentlemen, received them in a way highly flattering to the mechanical engineers of this country. Last year he was at the meeting at Manchester, and it was just at the time when a brozze monument was being erected to Watt, the great engineer, in trout of the infirmar

the next time they had the pleasure of meeting together, they would not only see the subscription list well filled, but the statue in actual existence.

The Chairman responded, on behalf of the local committee and himself, and said he hoped he had succeeded in contributed his mite towards making them comfortable on the present occasion. All the committee test that Nowcastle was a place that ought to afford interesting subjects for mechanical engineers.

Mr. FOTHERGILL next proposed "The Coal and Iron Trades." In doing so he perfectly coincided with the ideas of Mr. Fairbairn with respect to the establishment of a mesum for models, which he thought ought to be at the expense of Government. He shoped the time was not far distant when the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' institutions would be amaiganated; they then would require larger rooms than that in which their meetings had been held in Newcastle.

Mr. Bell, responded: He said, with respect to the question of a statue to peructate the same of the late George Stephenson, the question was proposed some

rectuate the fame of the late George Stephenson, the question was proposed some ago by a friend, but unfortunately events occurred in Newcastle which for a time stop to it, but he hoped that in a brighter day the subject would be reopened, he CHAIRMAN proposed the health of the secretary, Mr. Marshall, who

tification in being connected with the Institution, and in being instrumental in pro-ting its success. Its success on the present occasion was owing to the exertions of local committee, more especially to the exertions of the indefatigable honorary sec-

ctory, Mr.Haswell.

Mr. HASWELL, in a very few words, thanked the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, as this concluded the list of toasts, drunk all their very od healths, and wished them good night.—The company then broke up.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—C. M. ARGER, St. Junes's-gardens, Haverstock Hill: Electric and submarine telegraph cables and wires.—J. Scott, Shoreham, A. Martinucci, Brighton: Steam-engine.—J. H. M. Massiatat, Paris: Wheels.—J. Fogo, Grat Lever, near Bolton: Pressure gauges.—A. J. Patrasox, Edinburgh: Propelling ships and vessels.—E. Shitti, Tipton: Puddling iron.—H. Shitti, T. W. Ashin, Stambord: Hay-making machines, whereby such machines are rendered useful for other agricultural purposes.—T. Rickerf, Buckingham: Locomotive engines and other carriages to facilitate transit.—A. G. Day, Connecticut, U.S.: The treatment of crude india-rabber, gutta-percha, or other vulcanised gums, and in the manufacture therefrom of what are usually called hard rubber articles.—A. Slate, Haverstock Hill: Blast furnaces, and in smelting iron or.—C. O'Nelle, Manchester: Manufacture of artificial gums from starch farina, and other amylaccous substances, and in apparatus for such manufacture.—W. E. Newton, Chancery-lane: Combination of metal with india-rubber or guita percha, or with india-rubber or guita-percha combined with other substances, in the manufacture of belting, hose, valves, and other articles.

Separating Ores .- Mr. P. Imbert has patented an improved apparatus separating substances of different specific gravities. A conical drum, having its ger end closed by a cover, and its smaller end open, is mounted by means of arms or okes upon a horizontal, or nearly horizontal, axle. The cover of the larger end has a

opyritous ores has been patented, for a correspondent, by Mr. R. A. Brooman. He pro-oses to submit the said ores, or trailings, to the action of pyroligueous, acetic, or other funitar vegetable acid. The object is to bring the sulphides into a fit state to be sub-nitted to the process of amalgamation with mercury.

MANUFACTURE OF WROUGHT-IRON.-Mr. J. Stenson, of Northampton,

ater, and then fill the moulds, by preference previously heated; he afterwards subjects the boiling may be effected by fire, steam, or otherwise. HYDRO-CARBON LAMPS.—Mr. Patrick Robertson, Sun-court, Cornhill

HYDRO-CARBON LAMPS.—Mr. Patrick Robertson, Sun-court, Cornhill, provisionally specified an improvement in lamps. The hydro-carbon or other fluid to be burnt in the lamp is contained in an inner vessel of india-rubber, the interior of which is suitably prepared so as not to be acted on by the fluids. This inner vessel of india-rubber is of smaller dimensions than the vessel of glass, metal, or other material which contains it, so that there is a space all round the outside of the flexible interior vessel, hence in the event of there being pressure on the interior the vessel will not burst, and in the event of the outer vessel being broken the hydro-carbon or other liquid will not be spilt. The upper part or neck of the flexible vessel is fixed in any suitable manner in order that the burner may be fixed thereto. When using burners with wick tubes, such wick tubes are fixed to a disc, which rests on an inner ledge in the upper part of the lamp, and such wick tubes pass up through two tubes fixed to the cap or cover, which is removed when the lamp is to be filled with the hydrocarbon, and there is a spring introduced between the under surface of the cap and the upper surface of the disc; hence the the under surface of the cap and the upper surface of the disc; hence the

cap cannot be removed without extinguishing the flames at the upper ends of the wicks.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MOTOR.—Grenet and Vavin's electro-magnetic motor, just specified by Mr. Henry, patent arent. Fleet-street, is characterized by the employment of electro-magnets, with curved or straight polar surfaces, caused to roll or move on others with straight or curved polar surfaces by the action of the machine (to which they impart motion) for a part of their course; and by the current which moves them for a certain time, so as to drive a motor shaft during the same time. Electromagnets or so arranged as to work reciprocally until they come in contact, each commencing to act on its crank when at 45° and continuing until it reaches 90°, when contact ensuing, the influence of the current is transmitted to another pair; for continuous action the cranks are mounted in pairs, each pair forming a right angle. Currents are peculiarly distributed by a rod movable in a bath of mercury, and a fluid bad conductor, the spark being cut off on breaking current. A counter current is used to expel cocretiive force when the main current scases to magnetise.

WORKING SYEAM EXPLANSIVELY — A monogition for working steam ay

Working Steam Expansively.—A proposition for working steam expansively in the cylinders of steam-engines, in such a manner that when the engine varies in velocity, or a change takes place in the load of the engine, the amount of expansion shall vary or remain constant as required, has just been patented by Mr. Jno. Variey, of Albion Ironworks, Radeliffo. He applies to the inlet part of an ordinary pair of side pipes one or more double disc valves. The flat faces of the said valves are arranged so as to be steam-tight where required, and are made to oscillate or revolve upon spindles, either concentric or otherwise. One of the discs has a constant oscillating motion given to it by

the aid of an eccentric, or by a cross slide attached to the air-pump rod, or by a link and lever attached to the air-pump rod, and where a circular motion is required it may be obtained from any convenient part of the engine. The other disc has a variable oscillating motion given to it by means of the combined action of the governor, and an eccentric fixed upon the crank shaft.

on the crank shaft.

Hydno-Carrons.—Mr. Francis Puls, Haverstock-hill, proposes to distil is pitch (the residue of the distillation of gas tar, dead oil, &c.) in combination with urth, alkaline, or metallic oxides, sub-oxides, or carbonates, by which means a mixture fluid and solid hydro-carrons is obtained, which may be separated, and subsequently prifted for use, the caseous products evolved during the process being also collected, and nind and sond hydrocardons is obtained, and the process being also collected, and apployed in any suitable manner.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENGINE.—Mr. F. Yeiser, Louisville, Ky., has in-

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC EXGINE.—Mr. F. I caser, Louisville, Ky., has invented a new engine, in which electro-magnetism is to be the motive power. The invention consists in a certain system of bainaced beams or frames carrying soft iron bars at each end, to be operated upon alternately by two series of cleetro-magnetis in such a manner as to receive an oscillating motion, and having combined with them mechanism, through which their oscillating motion is caused to produce the rotary motion of a shaft.—Scientific American.

THE HYDROSCOPE.-We understand that Mr. Gautherot, whose abiliies as hydraulic engineer we have already referred to, has had an interview with H.R.H is Duke of Cambridge, and with the Secretary at War, relative to the supplying of the amp at Aldershot with water.

Boiler Explosions .- At the inquest on George Stevenson, who lost

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—At the inquest on George Stevenson, who lost his life by the explosion of a steam thrashing machine at Daybrook, near Nottingsham, it was stated that the explosion resulted from the engineman, Henry Sulley, leaving the machine without closing the damper or easing the safety valve, thus causing the steam to generate rapidly, and to burst the boiler. Large pieces of metal from the machine were driven to a distance of 200 yds., and a fly-wheel was picked up 100 yds. from the engine. Thomas Archer, jun., of Dunston, has invented an apparatus which is expected to prove useful in preventing such accidents as are caused by the water, either through neglect or otherwise, getting below the level of the boiler. It consists of a float, unde so as to rise and fail with the water in the boiler with certainty, and is connected with a valve (by means of a lever), which is fixed on the top of the boiler. When the water falls below the level (or limited line), the float, with its fail, opens the valve, from which steam escapes. The steam thus escaping is conducted by means of a pipe down into the fire, which is, of course, speedily damped, and the internal pressure of steam in the boiler is also greatly diminished.

Reconstruct These area of the property o

BREACHES OF THE COLLIERY ACT AT BRADFORD.—At the West Riding Breaches of the Collery Act at Bradford.—At the West Riding Court, Bradford, Mr. Edward Ackroyd, colliery owner, at Gildersome, was charged on three informations preferred by Mr. C. Morton, the Government Inspector, with various breaches of the Act for the regulations of mines, in having published no special raises, in not using an efficient gauge at the bolier, &c. On two informations Mr. Ackroyd was fined 5f. each and expenses, and on the third 5s. and expenses.—Messrs. Baxannail Bothers, collery owners, at Cutter Heights and Holme Bank, near Bradford, were also charged, on ten informations, with similar offences at two pits. They were convicted on each information: or two of them, in a penalty of 5f. each; on three, in 2f. each; and on the rest, in 1f. each; altogether, with expenses, 29f. 6s. 6d.—Manchester Guar,

on each information; on two of them, in a penaity of \(\text{cach}\); on three, in \(2t\), each, altogether, with expenses, \(2t\), \(6s\), \(6d\), \(-d\), \(cd\), \(-d\), \(cd\), \(-d\), \(-d\), \(cd\), \(-d\), \(RAILWAY WORKS AND COLLIERY OPERATIONS IN AMERICA.—OPENING

Borsics Machine Factors.—The weit-known machine manufacturer, Borsig, of Berlin, whose factory has just been visited by Her Majesty, completed his 1000th locomotive, the Bornasia, which is to be employed on the Cologne-Minden Railway. On Aug. 21 a great festival of the workpeople was held in commemoration of the event, in accordance with the will of the present proprietor's late father.

The European Testimonial to Professor Morse.—The represent-

THE EUROPEAN TESTIMONIAL TO PROFESSOR MORSE.—The representatives of the European powers which had decided on granting an indeannity to Professor Morse for the use of his electrical apparatus, have come to a definite understanding. At the conference held in Paris on the subject, Austria was represented by Baron Ottenfels, Belgium by Baron Everes, Holland by M. Lichtenvelt, Russia by M. Balabine, Sardinia by the Marquis de Villamarina, Rome by the Apostolic Nuncio, Sweden by Count Piper, Tuscany by the Marquis Tamay de Nerly, and Turkey by Hardar Effendi. M. Noel, subdirector of the Ministry of Foreign Afairs, acted as secretary to the conference. The sum voted was 400,000 frs., of which France will pay 255,000 frs., Sardinia 15,000 frs., Rome 5000 frs. The money is to be paid in four instalments. The English ambassador refused to contribute to the testimonial to Mr. Morse, and some ill-natured remarks have been made on the assumed illiberatily of the English Government. But it is to be observed that in England telegraphic lines belong not to the Government, but to private companies, who derive a large profit from them, and it is, therefore, to say the least of it, a debatcable question whether the English Government was bound to reward Mr. Morse from the public purse.

Grand Trunk Fallway of Canada.—The Sugnala schemes of the

stock into debentures and partly a distribution among the shareholders of the remaining lebentures, several purchases of shares were made, expressly to enable the holders to avail of the option effect till the 31st; and both shares and bonds improved considerably. On examining the scheme of the proposed conversion, it will be seen that shareholders are invited—first, to convert their stock, having a contingent 6 per cent. dividend, into 7 per cent. debentures, coming before the whole share capital; secondly, to purchase at 80 an equal amount of 7 per cent. debentures, redeemable at par in 'little more than four years. These terms are so favourable, that it was thought only fair to offer them as a bonus to the proprietors themselves, who will us doult avail themselves of the option, and thus complete the works out of their own resources.

has been discovered by which cotton can be compressed into a solid form, harder than the control of the delements, fire proof and water-proof, and capable of use for build-ing purposes, at about one-third the cost of brick.

DOYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The directors beg to remind the shareholders that a CALL of ONE POUND PER SHARE apon the 7000 shares of the company was made at the extraordinary meeting of the shareholders, held on the 1st uit, payable on or before the 2d Sept. next, to definy the cost of working the mine, and the cost of machinery, rendered necessary by the accident on the 9th May last.

A furn to make the call will be deligned to the cost of machinery and the cost of machinery and the cost of machinery.

A jorn to make the call will be delivered to the shareholders upon application at the affice, and the certificate of the shares must be left at the same time, to have the payment endorsed thereon.—38, Broad-street-buildings, August 3, 1858.

THE LONDON AND VIRGINIA GOLD AND COPPER THE LONDON AND VIRGINIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the office of the company, No. 34, Lime-street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 29th day of September next, at One o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following resolution, passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company, held at the office of the company, on the 19th day of August inst., that is to say:—

"That the London and Virginia Gold and Copper Mining Company be dissolved (except only for the purposes mentioned in the 79th clause of the ordinances, bye laws, and regulations of the company) from the date of the confirmation of this resolution, by a subsequent extraordinary general meeting of the company."

And to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

34, Lime-street, E.C., London, August 24, 1858.

TNITED STATES OF AMERICA.-DUPEE, BECK, and NITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUTEE, BECK, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, EDECERS for the PURCHASE and LE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and NK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE PERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[DUTEE, BECK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.]

28, 1858.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, AND OF SCIENCE DIRECTOR—Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, D.C.L., M.A., F.R.S., &c.
During the Session 1558-59, which will COMMENCE on the 4th October, the follow
COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:

MINING

GEOLOGY

By A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S.
APPLIED MECHANICS

By ROBERT WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S.
PHYSICS

By G. STOKES, M.A., F.R.S.

INSTRUCTION IN MECHANICAL DRAWING, by Mr. BINNS

INSTRUCTION IN MECHANICAL DRAWING, by Mr. Binss.

The see for Matriculated Students (exclusive of the laboratories) is £30, in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of £20.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the laboratory of the school), under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, at a fee of £10 for the term of three months. The same fee is charged in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Parcy. Tickets to separate courses of fectures are issued at £1, £1 to, and £2 each. Officers in the Queen's or the East India Company's service, Her Majesty's Consuls, acting mining agents and managers, may obtain tickets at reduced charges.

Certificated schoolmasters, pupil teachers, and others engaged in education, are also admitted to the lectures at reduced fees.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted Two Exhibitions, and others have also been established.

and.

and information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermy
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar

ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.—
The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the above society will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 29th, and following days, when PRIZES will be AWARDED in the following departments:—MECHANICAL INVENTIONS, NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, FINE ARTS, NATURAL HISTORY, STATISTICS, PLAIN AND FANCY WORK, and SCHOOL PRODUCTIONS.
Objects intended for exhibition or competition must be sent, carriage paid, to the Polytechnic Hall, Palmouth, between the 20th and 25th of September, inclusive.
N.B.—By a recent arrangement of the committee, patented or registered articles are no longer excluded from prizes in medals.
For further particulars, application may be made to Mr. Sydney Hodges, Falmouth.

SUPPLY.-IMPORTANT TO MINING

ATER SUPPLY.—IMPORTANT TO MINING COMPANES.—Well knowing the difficulty experienced by miners and others in England, Mr. GAUTHEROT, hydroscope, begs to OFFER HIS SERVICES in OBTAINING an ABUNDANT SUPPLY. As a proof of the success which he has met with, he may refer to a notice relative thereto published in the Mining Journal of August 7, from which he makes the subjoined extract:—

"The hydroscope (Mr. Joseph Gautherot, a miner, of Nancy, France), who is the subject of the present notice, has succeeded in obtaining an abundance of water where others have supposed it did not exist, and wishes it to be distinctly understood that he does not employ charistanism of any kind, but that his power is entirely derived from long experience. That he is competent to obtain water wherever it is obtainable is evident, since he has received testimonials from the mayors and officials of several communes of France, where his services have been availed of; and as there are many mines, especially in Wales, where water is much wanted, his ability might be tested with prospects of satisfactory results. He states that the process is simple and cheap, and that he can decide instantaneously whether or not water exists; so that it is to be hoped that he will be given an opportunity to prove the correctness of his assertions. It appears that his fame has sextended to all parts of France, and that he has been partonised by the Emperor; and, in consequence of his invariable success, the greatest confidence is placed in his judgment. His advice has been sought by many of the largest communities, and the Government have awarded him a gold medal as an acknowledgement of the great advantages he has rendered to the public."

Mr. Gautherot has since had interviews with H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and the

Mr. Gautherot has since had interviews with H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and the Secretary at War, relative to the supply of water to the Camp at Aldershot.—Address, M. J. GAUTHEROT, 34, Frith-street, W., London.

BRICKS.—Messrs. OATES AND INGRAM inform brick makers on an extensive scale that their PATENT SOLID BRICK MACHINE is now THOROUGHLY and EFFICIENTLY TENTED, and are prepared to OFFER the following counties to the trade, in districts, either by BOYALTY or PURCHASE:—Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Kent, Norfolk, Sunfolk, Cambridge, Oxford, Gloucester, Hertford, Berks, Bucks, Huntingden, Devon, Cornwail, Dorset, Wilts, Hants, and Isle cfWight.

of Wight.

With this PATENT MACHINE the ordinary surface clay requires no preparation whatever, whilst that of a rocky nature has merely to be passed through rollers in the issual way, and thence, without any temperature, into the machine, from which fire beiness are exceeded different of the kinn in a state ready fore surface, the Machine is now making upwards of thirty sucks fer minute at the works of Messrs. Kirk and Parry, Government contractors, Fort Elson, near Gosport; and also at the Patent Solid Brick Works of T. Wells ingrain, Oldbury, near Birningham. Application for orders to see the machine in operation to be made to Messrs, Ualts and Isgara, Bradford-street, Birmingham Samples of clay may be sent and passed through the machine, and the bricks burnt, or a sample brick will be sent to any party wishing to see one.

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tance.—Welshmas.
This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; it is, in truth, an excellent guide.—Plymouth Journal.
Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide.—Warnick Advertiser.
It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines in the United Kingdom.—Sheffield Free Press.
Those interested in mining sufficier, or who are desirous of becoming speculators, should

Those interested in mining affilirs, or who are Cesirous of becoming speculators, should brain and carefully peruse the work.—Monne sth Beacon.

Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself, with mining speculators should possess himself of this book.—North Wales Chronicle.

A very valuable book.—Cornical Gazette.

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines should peruse this able work. We believe a more needing publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.—Plymouth Herald.

With such a work in write it would be

--Plymouth Heraid.

With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—Poole Heraid.

Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British Mines are concerned.—Bath Express.

Of great value to capitalists.—Sunderland Times.

Is deserving the attention of every one who seeks profitable investment of his capital.—Brighton Examiner.

This is really a practical work for the cupitalist.—Stockport Advertiser.

THE PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL (Part 126, September, 1859, Price 1s.) contains two beautifully finished 4to Copper-plate Engravings of Mr. Joseph Maudelay's Annular Cylinder Engines for Screw Propellers, and Pitty Wood Engravings. Also, Original Articles, the Engineer and the Farmer, Martin's Mineral Shipping Apparatus, International Patent Right, Gourlay's Steam Hoisting Apparatus, Benent's Adjustable Bearings, Baldwin's indicator, Commissioners of Patents' Report, Copyright of Designs, Mechanical Notes from America, History of the Sewing Machine. Recent Patents: MFarlane, Moudding: Archibadd, Preparing Wood; Wotherapoon, Raliway Brakes; Johnson, Treating Skins; Martin, Glazing Paper; Maclean, Laying Teberaphs; Jonston, Hats. Raviews, Correspondence, Proceedings of Scientific Societies, Marine Memoranda, Monthly Notes of Scientific Novelites, Lists of Patents and Designa Registered, Law Records of Patent Cases. & C. Lourman and Co. Pater. Law Reports of Patent Cases, &c.—Longman and Co., Pater-es (Offices for Patents), 47, Lingoln's Inu-2414s.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, ENGINEERS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS. IMPORTANT SALE OF COLLIERY PLANT, STEAM ENGINES, &c.

R. WHEATLEY KIRK respectfully announces that he is honoured with instructions from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 1st of September, on the premises of the well-known SHIREDAK COLLIERY, in the parish of Worksop, Nottinghamshire, adjoining the Shirecaks station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, between Sheffield and Worksop, the valuable SPARE MATERIALS, PLANT, STEAM ENGINES, &c., lately used in the formation of the said collery, including—

ONE DIRECT-ACTING PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder 52 in, diameter, stroke 8 ft., with Cornish valves and cylinder, in fine condition.

ONE DIRECT-ACTING PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder 52 in. diameter, stroke 5 n., with Cornish valves and cylinder, in fine condition.

PAIR of 40-horse power HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINES, coupled cylinder 16 in. diameter, stroke 5 ft., with double crank for pumping.

LOCOMOTIVE GEARING, &c., by Musgrove and Son.

ONE HORIZONTAL ENGINE, by Kirk, cylinder 16 in. diameter, stroke 3 ft., with dram 9 ft. diameter for round rope, and ponderous L legs.

PUMPING GEAR, &c., viz.:—41 pipes, 14 in.; 30 ditto, 12 in.; 30 ditto, 11½ in., all 9 ft. long; also seven doorpieces, four H pieces, two sildes, and windbores complete: one working barrel, 14 in.; one ditto, 13% ditto; one ditto, 13 ll-16 ditto; one ditto, 13 ll-16 ditto; one ditto, 11½ ditto; one ditto, 11½ ditto; one ditto, 11½ ditto; one ditto, 12 in. with the cylinder of round wire rope, nearly new; and other valuable effects.

Full particulars, and descriptive catalogues, which are being prepared, may be obtained at the offices of the auctioneer, 4. Kirkgate, Leeds, and Cross-street Chambers, Manchester

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND COAL SHIPPERS.

IMPORTANT SALE of very valuable LEASEHOLD COLLIERES and FARMS situate in the RHONDDA VALLEY, in the county of GLAMORGAN, within a few yards of, and in connection with, the Rhondda-fawr branch of the Taff Vale Railway.

yards of, and in connection with, the Rhonda-Rwy branch of the Taff Vale Railway.

MR. T. WATKINS is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION (unless previously disposed of, of which due notice will be given), at the Cardiff, arms Hotel, in the town of Cardiff, on Thursday, the 5th day of September, 1859, at Three o'clock in the afternoon for Four o'clock precisely, subject to such conditions of sale as shall be then and there produced.

All that valuable WORKING COLLIERY, with all the PLANT and MACHINERY and BUILDINGS thereon (except the cottages and gardens on building ground subjet), together with the several farms held conjointly therewith, known as the DUNRAVEN COLLIERY, situated in the Rhondda Valley storeaid, in the parish of Ystradyfickwg, in the county of Glamorgan, adjoining to and in connection with the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale Railway, held under leases for the unexpired terms of 58 and 59 years respectively, on highly advantageous terms, and at unusually favourable royalties, way leaves, and dead rents, comprising the whole of the MINERALS under the Hendrewen, Tydraw, Hendregellin, and portions of Bleanthondda and Ystradyficting, containing an area of 995 acres, and including the surface of all the before-mentioned farms, excepting Blaenthondda and Ystradyffernal, having a surface area of 730 acres.

fore-mentioned mains, excepting Biaemrhondola and 1 strady fictual, having a surface area of 730 acres.

The property contains all the well-known and celebrated MINERAL MEASURES of the district, with IRONSTONE, BLACKBAND, and valuable STONE QUARRIES, including the celebrated ABERDARE STEAM COAL. The ABERGORCHY SEAM of STEAM COAL is now being worked by two levels, adjoining to and in connection with the Rhondola branch of the Taff Vale Railway; the present output exceeds 150 tons per day, which may at a very moderate outlay be increased to 300 tons per day. The colliery has a direct communication by the Taff Vale Railway with the flourishing port of Cardiff, and with the Ely Docks and Harbour, from both of which it is distant 244 miles. It has also a direct communication with the important districts of Stafford-shire and Shropshire, by the loop line of the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway. The colliery horses, sheep, farming stock, and implements may be taken at a valuation, at the option of the purchaser.

Further particulars may be had of the auctioneer, Cardiff; or of Mr. H. J. Hollier, solicitor, Aberdare.

IMPORTANT SALE AT THE PENYRHENBLAS MINE, NEAR HOLYWELL, FLINTSHIRE.

MR. JAMES WILLIAMS has the pleasure to announce that favoured with the instructions of the proprietors to DISPOSE OF, BY PUBLIC TION, on the said premises, on Tuesday, the 14th of September, 1838, commencing leven for Twelve o'clock precisely, the whole of their valuable PLANT and MATE. LIS, POWERFUL STEAM-ENGINE AND APPENDAGES, TOOLS, IMPLE

at Eleven for Twelve o'clock precisely, the whole of their valuable PLANT and MATE-RIALS, POWERFUL STEAM-ENGINE AND APPENDAGES, TOOLS, IMPLE-MENTS, and an extensive variety of miscellaneous articles of use, comprising—An excellent 45 in, cylinder CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE, 7 ft. stroke of piston, with two cylindrical boilers, each 33 ft. long by 5 in. diameter, replete with steam case, regulating valves and connecting plays, &c.

Powerful 8 arm capstan, shears and rope; balance bob, with 24 yards connecting rods in shaft; 39 pieces of 11 in, pumps, each 9 ft. long; 13 of 12 in, ditto ditto, and one ditto of 4½ ft. long; plunger pole and case, 11 in; 1 piece and windbore complete, one door-piece, 11 in, barrel and windbore; about 110 yards of main rods, 10½ in, square, with plate and plus complete; about 45 yards of pump rods, with ditto for drawing lift ditto; cistern for plunger lift, strong staples for plunger pole, drawing lift and set off complete; set of plates for T bob, with carriage complete; three buckets for 11 in, barrel, clack seats and shells, pump rings and plus, pair of capstan pulleys, pair or strong vokes, door clack pieces, working barrels and windbores of various dimensions, match pieces and pumps; about 400 yards of 2½ and 2 in, wrought-iron rails, and chairs for ditto; about 300 yards of flat-rods; scrap, cast, and wrought-iron; pulleys year of various stress, cast-from wheels for wagons, three winches, eight new iron wagons and kibbles, whimseys complete, sets of chair for ditto and heavy work, air machine, new and second-hand wheel-harrow, carpenters' bench and tools, smithy tools and implements, lack block, stretching screw, large bell, a quantity of woodine railing, useful boards and timber, sundry office furniture, &c.

Also, the COMPAN Y'S INTEREST IN THE MINING GROUND (embracing about 170 acres), held under a lease granted by the Marquis of Westminster, at a moderate royalty, for an unexpired term of ten years.

Descriptive catalogues of the whole will be published, and may be had five

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE SALE AT THE HENDRE MINES, NEAR MOLD, FLINTSHIRE. TO LEAD MINE AND COLLIERY OWNERS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, IRONFOUNDERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

IRONFOUNDERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

M. R. JAMES WILLIAMS has much pleasure in announcing that he is favoured with the instructions of the former lessees of these mines to SUBMIT TO SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the said premises, on Monday, the 20th Sept. 1858, and following days, until the whole is disposed of, all their very valuable powerful CONDENSING, PUMPING, and WINDING ENGINES, WINDING APPARATUS. CRUSHING MILL, WATER-WHELES, PLANT, and MACHINERY, WEIGHING MACHINE, 12½ in. LATHE, TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, UTENSILS, and a great variety of other useful miscellaneous effects, consisting of, chiefly—

ONE SINGLE POWER 80 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with beam of equal length, 10 ft. stroke of piston, fixed upon a strong cast-iron foundation; four cylindrical boilers with

troke of piston, fixed upon a strong cast-iron foundation; four cylindrical boilers with ubes, each 38 ft. long by 5½ diameter, and connections; 24 in. plunger pole and cast utilifing-box and gland, clack doorpiece, H piece, windbore, and 70 yards of 24 in. pumps ONE 20 in. cylinder PUMPING AND WINDING CONDENSING ENGINE, 4 ft double power and connections complete, with two cylindrical boilers, one 33 ft 63/d diameter, and the other 30 ft. long by 5 in diameter, with windbore, H piece of the contract of the contra

long pp 5% traineter, and the and clack doorpiece.

ONE DOUBLE POWER 16 in. cylinder PORTABLE CONDENSING STEAM. ENGINE, working on 2 ft. stroke, the cylinder fitted with slide valve and eccentric gear, beam with parallel motion, connecting rod, &c., and two cylindrical boliers, one 37 ft long by 3% in diameter, and the other 16% ft. long by 3%, with steam pipes, pumping gear, &c. CRUSHING MILL, with three rollers, ft.-wheel, &c.

TWO WINDING APPARATUS, with reversing motion, quills, chains, &c.

CAST-IRON WATER-WHEEL, 12 ft. diameter, 3 ft. breast, wrought-iron shaft, brass chastals, crank. &c.

TWO WINDING APPARATUS, with reversing motion, quitis, chanis, &c.
CAST-IRON WATER-WHEEL, 12 ft. diameter, 3 ft. breast, wrought-iron shaft, brass
peciestals, crank, &c.
ONE WOODEN WATER-WHEEL, 9 ft. diameter, 3 ft. breast, with iron break, &c.
Shear legs, capatans, pulleys and rojes, balance-bobs, counter boxes, pit-head work,
&c.; two 18 in, plunger poles and cases, 12 ft. long, with stuffing-box and gland, H piece
and windbore, one windbore for sinking, clack piece and door, and 17 in, working barrel,
11 ft. long; other windbore, clack doors, and H pieces for various sized plungers, &c.
a larze quantity of 19 in. pamps, matching pieces for ditto, and other sized pumps; 17
and 18 in, working barrels, 12 ft. long, with clack doorpieces and windbores for each;
plunger pole for 9 in. lift, 11 ft. long; H pieces for ditto, with door, stuffing-box and gland;
windbore case, gland, and spindle for 12 in. lift; flanche and socket pipes of various diameters; a large quantity of wrought-iron piates for main rods, joints, clasps, &c.; two
wrought-iron boiler tubes, 21 ft. long by 2 ft. 3 in. diameter; strong wrought-iron poly
of different sizes, a large quantity of flat and round wrought-iron rods, ditto capstan and
other ropes; brass valves, seats, and glands; scrapcoper, brass, and lead; ditto wrought
and cast-iron, old flies, gutta percha for gearing, &c.; large wrought-iron steel-yard for
weighing pumps, &c.; weighing machine up to 8 tons; capital 12½ fn. turning lathe,
useful wooden paterns, large bell and framing, ditto cast-iron maundrill, 9 and 24 in.
diameter; gaages, tongs, maundrils, &c.; an immense quantity of wrought-iron riselglands, and nuts, wrought-iron lide scription, which, with the above, will be fully described in catalogues, to be had eight days prior to the sale, of Mr. Rogers and Mr.
Jour Patcharn, at the mines; at the Black Lion Hotel and Royal Oak Inn, Mold; of
Mr. C. D. Williamson, Greenfield, Holywell; or of the auctioneer, at his office, Mass-ydre, Holywell.

** The Hendre Mines are d

Mr. C. D. Wildman, Mr. C. M. Williams, and Holywell about three miles, and Holywell eight.

** The Hendre Mines are distant from Mold about three miles, and Holywell eight both first-class stations on the Chester and Holyhead Rallway. The premises also adjoin the Mold and Denbigh turnpike-road.

COPPER AND NICKEL MINES,-The HOLDERS of a METALLIC MINERAL CONCESSION in SWITZERLAND are WILLING to TRANSFER their RightTs and PRIVILEGES upon TERMS HIGHLY ADVAN-TAGEOUS to the PURCHASER. This concession contains several deposits of copper, but is more especially valuable for its numerous rich nickel lodes, which can be traced for a great distance. Parties desirons of acquiring the right to raise the ores for a fixed term of years would also be treated with. Address, for further particulars, prepaid and in French, to Mr. Pouter, Ingenieur Civil des Mines, Rue Vinertex Isle 23, à Liege, who is entrusted with the sale of some valuable sulphur (iron pyrites) mines.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, THE UNEXPIRED TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, THE UNEXPIRED TERM of LEASE of certain extensive and valuable LEAD MINES, situated between the fown of Newtownards and Bangor, in the country Down, Ireland, and called the NEWTOWNARDS MINES; together with the MACHINERY, TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, STORES, and MATERIALS, thereto belowing; including FIVE STEADENGINES, EXCELLENT CRUSHING MILLS, and every requisite convenience for carrying on an extensive business. These mines have already yielded in profite 285,000 and upwards, and are still working at a profit. It is now requisite to open out new ground, of which there is a large extent unexplored; from the nature of the Deed of Association, the directors are unable to make calls upon the shareholders, and it has been determined to dispose of the mine.

The LEASE, which comprises the whole townland of White Spots, is held for the life of a healthy young man, 19 years of age, together with an unexpired term of six years from the lat November last. The works are conveniently situated within a few miles from the port of Bangor, where the mining company have a store.

A few spirited adventurers, willing to embark a moderate capital, will find this a most favourable opportunity, offering fair and reasonable prospects of success.

Terms and particulars may be known upon application to W. Beckwith, Esq., Donglas, isle of Man; or Mr. H. B. Noble, Secretary of the Newtownards Mining Company, Douglas.—April 7, 1869.

TO MINING COMPANIES, CHEMISTS, CAPITALISTS, &c. The ADVERTISER, having been engaged in manufacturing chemicals, and main any valuable practical improvements in chemistry, is desirous of ASSISTING PARTIES with his ADVICE and EXPERIENCE, feeling that many losses, from his own expenses, have occurred to parties engaging in chemical pursuits, which might have been revented by obtaining some practical advice.

N.B.—The advertiser has been engaged by several of the leading makers to decide the processes.

new processes.

He wishes to draw the attention of capitalists to the following: —Reducing copper cres, ulphur from mundic, sulphate of copper, sulphuric acid, manures, &c.

All letters to be addressed to "Practical Chemist," Mining Journal office, enclosing we stamps for reply and information required. Fees moderate.

PARE MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, at REETH CONSOLS MINE, Towednack, near St. Ives, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
One 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 7 ft. stroke in the shaft, and 8 ft. stroke in the cylinder, with 18 tons of boliers and connections complete.

Also, one 22 in. cylinder STEAM WHIM, 8 ft. stroke, with perpendicular cage nearly new; 130 fms. of pitwork of various sizes, with shaft rods and various other materials.
For further information, apply to Captain Champion, on the mine; or to Mr. H. Williamson, St. Ives.

STEAM-ENGINES AND WATER-WHEEL, &c., FOR SALE,
—A 32 in. cylinder CONDENSING PUMPING ENGINE, 9½ ft. stroke, cylinder
quite new, with cylinder case; boiler 11 tons, and outfit complete.
A 14 in. cylinder HORIZONTAL DOUBLE CONDENSING PUMPING ENGINE,
5 ft. stroke, with a 5 ton boiler complete.
A 11½ in. cylinder HORI-PRESSURE TABLE ENGINE, with metallic piston,
wrought-iron fly-wheel shaft, and 11 ft. diameter fly-wheel.
A WATER-WHEEL, 35 ft. diameter, 3½ ft. breast, oik axle and rings, two cranks,
sakdies and brasses; one 13 in. deorpiece, one 13 in. working barrel, one 11 in. ditto,
various pumps and windbores. Also, a good balance-hob and shaft bob.
The above machinery is in very good condition, and will be sold cheap.—For further
particulars, apply to Mr. W. B. HARWEY, Tavistock, Devon.

SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a new 40-inch CYLINDER ENGINE, with boiler about 10 tons.—For a view of the same, apply capt. RICHARD REVISOLDS, FREILL, in the parish of St. Kew; and for further parties, and to rear for the same, to Captian William RICHARD, Bank House, Hedruth

FOR SALE, a 24 in. WHIM HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with a 10 tons boiler, nearly new, in excellent condition, and drawing machine attached is this engine is very superior in make and condition, parties requiring one will do well to examine it.—Apply to Mr. C. Wiscoxis, 21, Southernhay, Exceter.

BRYNTAIL COAL TO BE LET. - This vein of coal is 4 feet in BRYNTAIL COAL TO BE LET.—This vein of coal is 4 feet in thickness. It is the Red Ash coal vein, well known in the market under the name of the Mynydhyaloyne Mass Mawr, Lantwit, and Gellygaer vein. The pit where it has been discovered and proved to exist in abundance is 7 fms: only, through shale, fire-clay, and ironatione, rising at a very small snaple to the north-east and north-west. The level to this pit will be about 50 yards in length, through the coal, from the surface. The extent of the coal field workable through this level is about 700 acres. The distance from the Glamorganshire Canal is less than half a mile: from the port of Caraco. The committee is and from the Treferest station on the Taff Vale Railway, one mile. Mr. W. H. Harrison, the well-known inheral engineer, estimates the total cost of working out 100 tons of coal daily to the market, within nine months from the time the works will be commenced, at £1334.

All the other sublying measures of coal, ironstone, fire-clay, and limestone, in the South Wales mineral formations, are workable by level from a lower elevation, from the same estate, where there is an excellent situation to erect blast furnaces. Further particulars as to terms of letting may be known on application to Jour Gair-ziths Treveny, Eq., 1, Nicholas-street, Bristol: Massers, Thomas Whitz and Son, 11, Bedford-row, W.C., London; and Dr. Nilhaw Price, of Craigaifa, Glamorganshire.

MOLLIERY—TO BE LET** on terms to be accreed upon a valuable.

OLLIERY,-TO BE LET, on terms to be agreed upon, a valuable and extensive COAL FIELD, in the best part of the county of STAFFORD, having every facility by canals and railway. It is bounded on three sides by collieries at work. Sank through two seams of coal. The quality is second rate, but, owing to the vicinity of large towns and easy communication, the profits are as great as from a finer quality. Capital required, near £20,000.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. BROOKS and BEAL, 209, Piccadilly.

TO LET, the COAL, IRONSTONE, and FIRE-CLAY, under lands in the GWENDRAETH VALLEY, SOUTH WALES, belonging to Lieut. Colonel S. Cowell Stepney, consisting of SEVENTEEN SEAMS OF COAL, varying in thickness from 2 to 9 it., numerous SEAMS of BLONSTONE, with ONE SEAM of BLACKBAND, about 16 in. thick.

The Gwendraeth Canal passes through the property, and leads to the South Wales Railway, as well as to the ports of Kidwelly and Pembrey; the latter port being about eight miles distant, and having a floating dock capable of secommodating vessels of 500 tons and upwards.—For further particulars and to treat, apply to Charles Berkeley, gengineer, 52, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or to William Rossen, Esq., mining engineer, Lincelly, South Wales. SLE OF MAN.-BEST CONVENIENCE for TIPPING, only

iffeen yards from the sea. Any quantity of metal, and proved to be the best the world. Yessels could be loaded at the quarry. It comprises about three miles ength, and one in breathth. Good cart road to the slate quarry, and only the one qua-in the island.—Joseph and Robert Roberts, Peel, Isle of Man.

FURNACES IN SCOTLAND, IRELAND, ENGLAND, AND ELSEWHERE [LAND or MARINE], MADE to PREVENT SMOKE and ECONOMISE COAL, &c., by the PATENT REGULATING AIR-BOORS, delivered in London at 412 12s. each. ENTIRE COST COVERED BY SAVING OF FUEL IN A FEW MONTHS. The patentee will red much obliged for information of any infringement of his right, by fraudulent imitation or otherwise.

J. Lee Stevens, 1, Fish-street-hill, London, E.C.

VENTILATION OF MINES.—The ATTENTION of PROPRIETORS of MINES is CALLED to LEMIELLE'S PATENT VENTILATOR, capable of exhausting 15,000 to 120,000 cubic feet of air per minute, at a trifling cost.—Apply for particulars to Mr. T. LAURENT, 19, Eldon-square, Newcastie; Messrs. Monton and Co., Leeds; or Mr. Testulat, 4, 8tow-hill. THE STEAM BOILER ASSURANCE COMPANY

have ACCEPTED the OFFER of ARTHUR DUNN, Esq., of London, to DE-LIVER a LECTURE at the TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER, on Monday evening next, the 30th inst., on STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS, with SUGGESTIONS as to their CAUSE and FREVENTION, after which discussion will be permitted. Chair to be taken and FILEVENTION, after which discussion will be permitted. Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock, by William Farranne, Eq., C.E., F.R.S.
Admission by ticker, which may be obtained on application at the o anany, 20, Corporation-street, Manchester.—August 24, 1858.

INCRUSTACTIONS.

INCRUSTATIONS IN STEAM BOILERS are EFFECTUALLY REMOVED and PREVENTED by USING EDWD. MUFF'S COMPOSITION.— Testimonials, with directions for use, may be had at Tyersall Hall, near Bradferd, by post or otherwise, where orders and communications will receive prompt attention.

IMPORTANT TO THE MINING PUBLIC.

THE PATENT VALVE COMPANY, having effectually tested the working of their recently patented clack valve, and having made arrangements for supplying them, are PREPARED to RECEIVE ORDERS from the adventurers and managers of mines, and others, who may be destrous of adopting them. In introducing their valve to the notice of the mining public and others, the patentees have no hesitation in stating that the SAVING in the articles of leather and copper, and in the labour required for changing the clack valve now in general use, will, under ordinary circumstances, EXCEED SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT., whilst they feel equally certain that in many cases the saving will for exceed that amount.

stances, EXCEED SEVENTT-FIVE PER CENT., whilst they feel equally certain that in many cases the saving will far exceed that amount.

Full information, and terms for use of the patent right, can be obtained of Capt. John Daver, manager of the United Mines, Gweinap, under whose inspection the valve has been for some-time at work; of Capt. J. Mayne, on the same mines; or by letter addressed to the Patent Valve Company, St. Day, Truro, Cornwall.

Dated August 25, 1898.

GOLD GETTING MACHINERY FOR LARGE OR SMALL QUANTIFIES.—STAMPS (DRY) for REDUCING ORES OF QUARTZ to FINE FLOUR for AMALGAMATION. AMALGAMATORS, RETORTS, PUMPS, and everthing for MINING PURPOSES, to be seen at work at J. Walker's, 17, Cowper-street, THE ONLY GAUGE GLASSES THAT WILL STAND A

THE ONLY GAUGE GLASSES THAT WILL STAND A
PRESSURE FROM 100 bs. TO 500 bs.

Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, and Scottish Central Railways,
Locomotive Department.—Perth, Dec. 20, 1856.

We have now used the Glass Tubes for Water Gauges, made by Mr. Tomey, for three
years, and can recommend them to railway engineers. I have not seen any equal to
them.

ALEX. ALLAN, M. Inst. C.E., Locomotive Superintendent.
Are used on the London and North-Western, Eastern Counties, Midland, and all the
principal railway lines in Great Britain.

ENOCH TOMEY, Canal-street, Perth.

QUTTA PERCHA BANDS, TUBING, Our BANDS, carefully MANUFACTURED from the VERY BEST GUTTA PERCHA only, are considerably CHEAPER, and, when fairly worked, are far more DURABLE than LEATHER. Can be had in lengths of 100 or 120 feet without a joint, are easily joined or repaired, and are, when worn out, re-purchased by us at about one-third of their original cost. In the event of a break down, a band of any size can be supplied within a few hours of receipt of order. The present prices are as under:—Bands ½ in. thick and upwards to ½ in. . . . 25. . 0d. per ib.

Subject to a liberal discount for cash, varying according to quantity. TUBING and other articles equally low. All our patented manufactures are to be obtained wholesale from our own works; retail from any of our dealers.

West-street, Smithfield, London, E.C.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT. The Circular of information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs' Registry, 156, Strand.

A S S A Y O F F I C E A N D L A B O R A T O R I E S,
DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STEET WITHOUT, LONDON.
Conducted by Jose Mitchell, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying,
Metallurgical Papers, &c.

Assays and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees. &c.

The PENII PASSENGEI EGYPT, AD MANILLA, I and for the lasving South For further at Oriental-p

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MARCO DONALI

The above CHANT Site day, invendered the by any line The Blac Queen, who magnificen Freight T. M. Mac

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OVERLAND ROUTE,—WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY
STEAM TO INDIA, &c., via EGYPT.

DISPENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK
PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN,
EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, CHIXA, and
MNILLA, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month;
and for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by their packets
for further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street; and
oriental-place, Southampton.

STEAM UNDER SIXTY DAYS ECLIPSED.
The Marco Pole of this line sailed with the steam-ship Royal Charter from Melbourne, and arrived in Liverpool eight days before her.
PASSAGE MONEY 214 AND UPWARDS.

BLACK BALL LINE BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

Appointed to Sail from LIVERPOOL on the 5th of each Month,
FOR MELBOURNE,

T.M. MACKAY and CO., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

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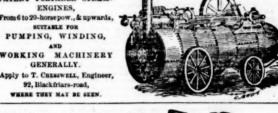
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		2000 Chollacot Consols (copper) . 0 5 6 3s	6144 S. Condurrow (tin, cp.) Camb. 6 11 6 2 3502 So. Crenver (cop). Wendron. 6 3 2 14 6000 South Crowndole (copper) 4 6000 South Cuddra (cop). St. Aust. 6 16 0 1
4 6 3 4076 Devon and Cornwall (copper) 4 6 3 4076 Devon Great Consols (cop), Paristock* [S.E.] 1 0 6 672 Ding Dong (tin), Gulvail* 33 15 0 179 Dolcoati (copper, tin), Camborne* 257 15 0 12600 Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock 2 0 0	9 0 7 6 0 2 6—April 20, 1858. 475 455 465 625 0 0 8 0 0—July 23, 1858. 16 16 7 6 1 10 0—March 2, 1857. 270 967 0 0 7 0 0—Aug. 9, 1858.	1024 Ciljah & Wentworth (fin, ep.) 24 6 6 . 5 8000 Clowance Wood (ep.) Crowan 0 10 0 0 . ½ . 3400 Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.] 5 0 0 . — 12000 College Mines (lead), Ireland 0 5 0 . ½ . 2450 Cook's Kitchen (cop.) Illogan 16 10 9 . 6 .	6000 S. Dolecath & Carnarthen Con. 1 10 0 2 255 South Garras, Kenwyn 26 0 0 85 2000 South Gorland (cop.), Redruth 5 0 0 25 25000 South Heriand and Relistian. 1 0 0 2
200 Fast Davon (lead) Cartigonaline 29 0 0	118 40 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 1010	256 Coper Hill (copp.) Hogan 1 o 5 o 0 0 12000 Corawall Great Con. (ld., &c.) 2 0 0 0 2 1 12000 Corlawall Great Con. (ld., &c.) 2 0 0 0 2 1 12000 Crelake (cop.), Tavistock 0 7 0 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	512 South Penhaidarva (lead) 3 0 0 5 5537 So. Phænix (cop.) Linkin 4 10 0 314
2048 East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap 2 0 0 . 128 East Fool (tin, copper), Fool, Illogan* 24 5 0 . 129 East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper) 7 17 6 . 5700 Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow 4 14 0 . 1400 Eyam Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire 5 0 0 .	8 3 15 0 0 2 6—April 27, 1858.	6000 Crowndaie (cop.), Tavistock 0 7 0 3½ 40 Cwmdyle (copper) [L.] 50 0 0 867 Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardigansh. 7 10 0 14 6000 Cwm Sebon (lead), Limited 2 6 6 1½	1024 So. Providence (tin), Sithney. 3 7 0
4940 Fowey Concols (conner) Tywastreeth 4 0 0	91/ 41 4.9 0 8.0 Peb 17 1957	21000 Dale, North Staffordshire [L.] 1 0 0 34 2145 Dairhiew (ld., Rhayader [L.] 2 18 0 6 1000 Daren (sillead), Cardigansh. 6 0 0 4½	400 So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb. 9 0 0 10 6000 So. Wh. Wrey (lead), St. Ive 0 16 14 4000 Snew Brook, Plynlim, [L.]. 2 0 0 24
4448 General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead) 4 0 0 2000 Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire 11 5 0 1024 Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer 13 15 0 243 Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper) 109 10 0 6000 Great South Toigus [S.E.] Redruth 0 14 6 26666 Great Wheal Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.] 8 7 6 119 Great Work (tin), Germoe 100 0	2½ 22 0 0 0 5 0 - Sept. 5, 1850. 12 0 7 6 0 7 6 - Dec. 21, 1852. 135 145 150 12 0 0 2 0 0 - July 5, 1858. 16 15 16 2 12 6 0 6 0 - Aug. 19, 1858.	4000 Devon Burra Burra (copper) 5 5 0 134 6240 Devon Great Elizabeth (cop.) 1 2 0 146 4566 Devon Wheal Buller (copper) 1 18 6 44	5208 St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.) 3 6 0 1 60 1 60 Staffordshire Iron Ore [L.] , 100 0 0 1 60 Stoney Way [L.] 1 0 0 1 1 4 1 2 2 Stray Park (cop. and tin) 1 2 5 3 2 6000 Sunny Side(di, iron), Jurham 1 0 0 2
1024 Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	7 646 7 4 7 6 0 12 6-June 11, 1858.	6000 Devon Wh. Union (cp.) Tavis. 1 0 0	6000 Sunny Side (id., iron), Durham 1 0 0 2 1280 Swanpool (lead), Budock 12 18 7 3 5000 Taitesin (eliver-lead) [L.] 5 0 0 20000 Tansan Mining (lead) [L.] 1 0 0
6000 Hingston Down Consols (copper), Caistock 3 12 6 2000 Holyford (copper), near Tipperary 11 0 0 2560 Isle of Man, Limited (lead)† 25 0 9 76 Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire 3 13 6		4096 East Alfred Consols (copper) 1 19 4 1½ 85 East Balleswidden, Sancreed 21 15 0 20	2554 Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavis. 5 14 6
20 Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man 100 0 0 1 160 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just 2 10 0 2000 Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth 6 1 11 400 Lisburne (tead), Cardiganshire, Wales 18 15 0	1000 1420 0.0 50 0.0—June 20.1857.	1024 East Buller (copper), Rudruth 13 0 0 . 1¼	6000 Tolyadden (cop.), Marazion. 6 4000 Treton Silver-Lead [L.] 1 3 0 1 1 1024 Trebarvah (cop.), Permanth. 10 8 4 1 1 5000 Treburgett, Crowan [L.] 5 0 0 5 5 6000 Tremarkok (lead) St. Tenth. 0 4 0 10s.
6000 Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	3 0 5 6 0 3 0—Sept. 7, 1855.	4096 East Gonamena (copper) 0 1 3 14 14 14 1500 E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf.(cp.) 3 19 6 114 15000 East Hender (copper), Crown 0 12 0 14 15000 East Kitt Hill (tin), Caistock 0 15 0 118	2048 Trehane (8111d.), Meanheniot. 0 15 0 36 5000 Treloweth (cop.), 8t. Erth 4 8 6 5 5000 Trelucky (copper), Cuby 0 5 0 44
5000 Merilyn (lead), Flint 3 2 6 1300 Minera Mines, Limited (lead), Wrexham 25 0 9 26000 Mining Company of Ireland (cop., lend, coal) 7 0 0 5000 Nanteos and Penrhiw, Limited (£2)4 shares) 1 17 6	1 11 0 0 2 6—June 22, 1853. 125 30 2 6 3 0 0—May 8, 1858. 15 14½ 13 13 4 0 5 7—July 1, 1858.	4096 East Providence (tin), Uny Let 0 17 0	2000 Trevenen and Tremenheere. 3 15 0
6400 Nether Hearth, Westmoreland 0 7 0 470 Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down† 50 0 0 200 North Pool (copper, tin), Pool 40 18 0	1½ 0 2 0 0 1 0—May 21, 1856. 35 55 0 0 1 0 0—July , 1858. 10 324 0 0 2 0 0—Dec. 26, 1854.	256 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth 47 0 0	8000 Tretoii & Messer Utd. (c.,tin) 1 0 0 . 1½
700 North Roskear (copper), Camborne	24 9½ 9¾ 9¾ 14 12 0 0 5 0—Sept. 26, 1853. 17 16½ 17 25 5 0 11 0—July 6, 1858. 18 4 10 0 0 10 0—April 12, 1856.	6000 E. Wheal Clifford (cop.), Kea 2 0 0 114 10000 East Wheal Robert (copper) 0 7 6 34 4000 E. Wheal Russell, Taylatock 4 16 0 5 4 5 6 1020 Essair Lies (L.) 10 0 0 114	6400 Tyne Head (silver-lead) [L.], 0 5 0 . ¼
550 Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	2½	1020 Esgair Liee [L.].	200 Waenlas (lead), Denbigh 7 10 0 25 960 Wendron United (tin) 1 14 0 236 1024 W. Alfred (cop.), Phillack 34 17 4 30 2000 West Crimis & Regent United 6 7 6 534
260 Providence Mines (tin), Cny Leianit 20 13 2 2500 Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead) 11 5 0 512 Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear* 12 0 0 15000 Ruardean Colliery Company, Limited 0 5 0	12 0 16 0 0 3 0—July 21, 1858. 25 40 45 32 10 0 1 10 0—June 8, 1857.	6000 Gerriant(slate)Beddgelert[L.] 0 80 8s	1080 West Cupid (111), Redrith 2 5 0 2 4000 West Dolcoath (copper) [L.] 1 0 0 1 6000 West Greavelle (cop.), Camb. 0 11 0 11s
12000 Sortridge Consols (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.] 0 6 0 256 South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer* [S.E.] 2 10 0 128 South Crimis (copper), St. Austell 19 0 0	1 . 136 136 . 0 10 0 . 0 2 6—July 27, 1857. 405 . 405 . 550 0 0 . 10 0 0—July 27, 1858. 285 . 60 0 0 . 20 0 0—June 18, 1855.	6000 Gernick	25000 West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey 1 6 0 34 854 West Porkeliis (tin), Wendron 0 10 0 1 1024 West Rosswarne United (cop.) 6 17 6 2 256 West Sharp Tor (cop.) Rillaton 46 0 0 30
512 South Wheal Frances, Hogans [8, E.] 18 18 9 1 1024 Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall 3 12 9 990 Spearne Moor (conner), St. Just, Cornwall 3 12 9 990 Spearne Moor (conner), St. Just, Cornwall 93 7 8	65	4096 Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive. 0 6 0	6000 West Stray Park (cop.), Camb. 3 10 0
970 St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage 6 8 4	4½ 0 17 6 0 7 3—April 1, 1852. 34 0 3 6 0 1 0—Feb. 23, 1858. 30	12000 Great Northern [L.]	5129 West Tolvadden (cop., tin) 0 4 0 214 1879 West Trevelyan, tin & copper 5 0 0 114 2 512 West Wheal Frances, Iliogan 43 10 0 13 10000 West Wheal Jame (tin, &c.) 2 10 6 44 2550 W. Wh. Beeth (tin), Lin, Lel. 1 0 0 138
9800 Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralaton [S.E.]. 4 10 0 6000 Tincroft (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]. 9 0 0 672 Tretyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	34 34 4 13 6 0 2 6—Feb. 7, 1856. 4 3½ 3¾ 8 13 6 0 10 0—Feb. 18, 1858. 9½ 1 15 0 1 0 0—Feb. 21, 1854. 15 403 13 6 2 10 0—April 29, 1851.	12000 Great Sortridge, Whitchurch 0 6 6	4000 Wheal Addams (cop. & lead) 0 11 0 1½
4096 Treweatha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall. 2 14 0 100 Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston 95 0 0 400 United Mines (copper), Gwennap [S.E.] 40 0 0	114	5120 Great Wheal Aifred [S.E.] . 11 14 11. 516. 5 5); 5120 Great Wheal Baddern (tin). 3 10 6 . 16. 6000 Gt. Wh. Busy (cp. & tin), Ken. 8 10 0 . 246. 3346 31 1024 Gt. Wheal Fortune, Breage. 27 13 10. 7	6000 Wh. Amery (l. & c.), Christow 0 5 0 3/4
20000 Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.] 0 12 6 512 Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron 23 7 8 6000 West Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.] 1 10 0	95 9 0 0 1 0 0—Sept 99 1957	10000 Great Wheal Martha (cop.) 0 5 06s. 6d 8634 Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst 0 8 3 36 6400 Harwood (lead) [L.]	512 Wh. Clinton (id.), Falmouth, 12 0 0 . 10
6000 West Basset (copper), Illogan* [8.E.]. 1 10 0 256 West Caradon (copper), Liskeard [8.E.]. 20 0 0 512 West Damsel (copper), Gwennap 12 17 6 6400 West Fowey Consols (thi and copper), 7 0 0 1024 West Providence (thi), 8t. Erthb 2 1 1 7	844 0 2 6 0 2 6March 5, 1858.	100 Herward United (lead) Flint 66 0 0 . 5	6000 Wheal Crebor (copper)
1024 West Providence (tin), St. Erth* 9 11 7 400 West Wheal Scton (copper), Camborne* 38 10 0 6140 Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock 2 1 0 240 Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just 15 0 0	300 . 270 . 132 0 0 . 7 10 0—Aug. 17, 1858. 1 . 6 10 0 . 0 10 0—Oct. 25, 1855. 18 . 2 10 0 . 0 10 0—May 11, 1858.	4996 Huntingdon (tin) 1 2 6 1 5000 Kelly Bray(id.,cp.)Callington 3 19 6 236 234 2948 Kenegry, (cop., &c.) Breage 1 4 7 2 6000 Keswick (lead), Portinscale 4 9 6 136	1000 Wheal Emily (cop.),Gwithian 2 0 0 10 ²⁸ 4900 Wh. Emma (ep)Buckfistfelgh 0 17 6 8 12000 Wh. Emma Exten.(cop.)Buck 0 1 6 ½ 1070 Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron . 18 1 4 10
6140 Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock. 2 1 0 0 240 Wheal Bast (tin), St. Just 15 0 0 512 Wheal Baset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.] 5 2 6 256 Wheal Builer (copper), Redruth* [S.E.] 5 0 0 1624 Wheal Charlotte, Permanthnos 5 3 4 250 Wheal Clifford (copper), Gastock [S.E.] 5 10 4096 Wheal Clifford (copper), Calstock [S.E.] 5 10	200 . 190 200 . 495 10 0 . 6 0 0 - Aug. 3, 1858, 190 . 885 0 0 . 7 10 0 - July 20, 1858, 7 . 1 10 0 . 0 10 0 - Sept. 9, 1855, 260 . 42 0 0 . 3 0 0 - Oct. 26, 1857,	6500 Kinnerton (lead), Salop 1 3 0 136	6000 Wheal Florence (silid.) [L.] 1 0 0 1 720 Wheal Franco, near Tavistock 20 10 0 6 512 Wheal Fursden (tin), Sithney 2 0 0 244
4096 Wheal Edward (copper), Calatock [S.E.] 5 10 0 8000 Wheal Fortescue (copper), Bodmin nil. 128 Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon 50 0 0 1024 Wheal Grylls (copper, tin), Breage 0 4 0	1 0 2 4 0 1 6—Jan. 14, 1856, 80 2385 10 0 10 0 0—Feb. 11, 1858	1024 Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.) 14 16 3 3 1024 Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant 28 0 0 2 4474 Lambest Consols (silver-lead) 0 4 0 7s. 1500 Liverpool & PwilheliGran, [L] 10 0 0	1596 Wheal Gill (cop.), Liskeard. 18 0 0
512 Wheal Jaine («liver-lead), Kea		12000 Llandadno (copper), N. Wales 1 10 0 1	1000 Wheal Hender (cop.), Crowan 2 12 0 1
		1000 Loctwithlel (lead & copper). 0 7 6 36 5000 Loughtes (elate), Tippe, [L.] 1 15 6 114 4096 Maidstone (lead), Salop 1 10 0 4 4	4800 Wh. Ludcott (lend), St. Ive. 2 10 \$. 1\sqrt{2} \\ \\ 1024 Wheai Margery (tin & cop.) 12 1 0 . 12 \\ \\ 5120 Wheai Marshall, St. Cleer 1 2 0 . 1 \\ 6660 Wh. Mary Enima(tin) Lydford 0 4 0 . 6s
240 Wheai Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant 39 10 0 198 Wheai Seton (tin, copper), Camborne* 107 0 0 1040 Wheai Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskcard [S.E.] 4 10 0 1024 Wheai Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear 11 2 6	27\\(\)	1024 Mill Pool (tin,cop.) St. Hilary 13 16 6 6	300 Wh. Mandiin (cop.) Lanivery 3 0 0 134
1040 Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskcard [S.E.]. 4 10 0 1024 Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear 11 2 6 4096 Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives† 1 9 0 5 0 0 [* Dividends paid every two months. † I	34 3 34 2 12 6 0 2 6—Dec. 22, 1857. 40 xd30 ½ x. d 30 5 6 1 10 0—July 16, 1858. Dividends paid every three months.]	16000 Mold (lead), Flintshire [L.]. 0 12 0 . 34 8375 Molland (cop.), S. Moulton 1 6 0 18. 6d 4157 Mount's Bay Cons., Marazion 4 5 0 78 128 Mulberry Hill (tin), Lamivet 2 0 0	3900 Wheal Pollard (copper)
FOREIGN 10000 Alten and Quenangen United (cop.), Norway 16 10 0 2464 Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia 5 0 0	6 1 64 50 60 150 You 01 1959	64 Nant-ar-Neile, Liandovery . 31 0 0	6909 Wheal Theidy (cop.), Hogan 2 7 6 32 1024 Wheal Thomas, Perrui Perrii. 2 0 0 434 44 4000 Wheal Treeby (tin), Fiympton 0 2 6 59 512 Wheal Trefusis (cop.) Gwenn. 22 15 0 634 656 6560 Wheal Union (cop.), Refurth 112 0 2
2464 Burna Burna (cop.), South Australia	1% 0 76 0 26-Feb. 23, 1858.	8900 New Treleigh Cons., Redruth 0 12 0 \ \frac{1}{2} \] 1024 New Wheal Frances, Illogan 0 5 0 \ \frac{1}{2} \] 4900 New Wh. Vor & E. Wh. Metal 2 10 0 7 2048 New Wheal Vaddon	3102 Wh. Unity(cop., tin).Gwinear 9 9 0 1
30000 General Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.], 15 0 0 . 15000 Linares (lead), Pozo Aucho, Spain [S.E.], 5 0 0 . 10000 Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.] 1 15 0 . 109315 Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.], 1 1 0 0 . 10936 Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France [S.E.] 20 0 0 . 7000 Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.] 16 15 0 . 11000 St. John del Rey (Limiteth, Brazil 15 0 6 . 43174 United Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.] Av. 28 5 0 .	9½ . 9½ 9¾ . 5 10 6 . 0 8 4 March 20, 1858. ½ . 3 1 . 0 8 9 . 0 2 6—June 10, 1858. 1 . 3 1 . 0 6 6 . 0 1 6—July 29, 1858.	1024 North Buller (cop.), Redruth 13 8 6 3 5000 North Dolcoath (cop.), Camb. 1 6 6 34	3820 Wheat Venton(silid.), Lisk. 1 16 6 ½ 1024 Wheat Wagstaff, St. Erth 0 10 0 3
19960 Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France [S.E.] 20 0 0 7000 Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.] 16 15 0 11900 St. John del Bey (Limited), Brazil. 15 0 0 43174 United Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.] Av. 28 5 0	7 5 7 1 0 0 1 0 0—June 26, 1855. 1 ½ ¾ 33 0 0 1 5 0—July 12, 1848. 12 11 12 35 7 6 1 0 0 —June 19, 1857. 3 2% 3¼ 1 16 6 0 4 0—Feb. 14, 1853.	2500 North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.] 8 0 0 . 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) . 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) 7 1366 North Grambler, Redruth . 1 5 0 . 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) . 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) 7 120 North Laxey (id.) Isleof Man 50 0 0 . 55 . 2000 North Levant(tin.cp.) St. Just 6 10 0 . 4	4096 Wrey Consols, Buckfastleigh 0 6 9 . 1 4096 Yarner (copper), Devon 1 7 0 2½ JOINT-STOCK BANKS.
188676 North British Australasian [S.E.]	PREIGN MINES.	21000 No. Stafford. Con. (kd., &c.) 1 0 0 512 North Penhaidarva (lead) 1 5 0 5 1024 North Rosswarne, Gwinear 0 10 0 ¼ 200 North Stafford. Coal & Iron100 0 0 —	22500 Australasia
20000 Acadian Charcoal Iron [L.] 7 0 0 6 80	9000 Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia 1 0 0	1924 North Wheal Busy (cop., &c.) 8 0.5 2½ 1128 North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]. 9 18 9 4½ 4.5 1924 N.Wh. Gilbert (cop.) 8t. Erth 1 19 0 2	25.000 Commercial of London
10000 Brazilian Land & Mining (L.) 5 0 0 2½ 1 1½ 16 000 Central American (silver) [L.] 5 0 0 50000 Central Italian (copper) [L.] 2 0 0 50000 Central Italian (copper) [L.] 2 0 0 51	0000 New Grand Duchy of Baden. 0 12 6 . 256 0000 Newfound, Min. Ass. [L.] . 0 2 0 . 36 5000 New Holtzappel Mining [L.]. 1 0 0 . 1 3 5000 Nouveau Monde (cop.) [S.E.] 1 0 0 . 36 5000 Nouveau Monde (cop.) [S.E.] 1 0 0 . 36	6144 N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney 2 10 0 36s 156 1 4240 North Wheal Trelaway (lead) 2 10 6 35 2400 N. Wh. Unity (ep., tin), Gwin. 1 10 0 1 4096 North Wh. Wrey Con., St. Ive 0 16 0 36 36	50400 Oriental Bank Corporation. 25 0 0 39 3 20000 Provincial of Ireland 25 0 0 64
75000 Dun Mountain (copper) [L.] 1 0 0 3 3 3 50	6000 Quartz Reduction [L.] 1 0 0 %	4096 Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	12000 South Australia
2000 Ellersite & Bardowie, Jamaica 0 14 0 13/4	6000 Rossie and Canada (lead) 10 10 0	256 Old Wh. Barset (cop.), Illogan 10 10 0	MISCELLANEOUS. 200000 Crystal Paluce
2309 Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germ. 4 0 0 1 35	1000 Western African Maiachite. 85 0 0 6425 Wheal Jamaica (copper) 0 17 0 18s. 5000 Widberg (silver-lead, copper) 2 0 0 ½ 90000 Worthing (copper) [L.] 0 14 0 5s.6d.	36829 Pembroke & E. Crinnis (cop.) 1 8 6 500 Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder. 2 18 6 5 512 Penbaldarya (lend) 4 5 0 40 5 18 18	60000 Eastern Steam
PROGRESSIVE MINES. S	hares. Paid. Last Price. Present.	5000 Penhaiis (tin), St. Agnes 1 0 0 1 2028 Penquean, St. Breock 1 0 0 34	50009 Gen. Serew St. Conter [L.] 20 0 0 0
256 Antron Consols (cp.), St. Erth 9 7 3 8 5	506 Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap. 16 15 0 5 2000 Berehaven (cop Treland 1 0 0 1½ 250 Berriow Consols (tead)	** Those mines with [S. E.] appended have been admitted	14206 Sonth Australian Land 25 0 0 38% 200000 Scottish Australian Invest. 1 0 0 1½ ½ 30 the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended havith Limited Liability.
1000 Ashbarton United (copper). 4 0 0 . 4 20 10000 Ballymoneen (copper) 2 0 0	0000 Eog (lead), Salop [L.] 1 10 0	*,* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we can alterations or correction which may, from time to time.	estly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwards
1009 Battley (120 (copper), Devun. 0 12 6 1 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1200 Breath From Mining Co. [L.] 0 10 0 3/2 1120 Bristol & Fores of Den [L.] 1 0 0 1000 Bristol & Fores of Den [L.] 1 0 0 4000 Brook Wood, B chastleigh. 0 12 6 1 1000 Brook Wood, B chastleigh. 1 0 0 6/4 1000 Brook Wood, B chastleigh. 1 0 0 6/4 1000 Brook Wood, B chastleigh. 1 0 0 6/4 1000 Brook Wood, B chastleigh. 10 12 6 1	mation of every description, forwarded to our office, will	meet ready attention. HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 26, 1
svov sectora Consols (copper) 1 00 1/2	TOOU Bronmoyd (47. 5s. paid) [L.] 4 00 614	STREET, where all communications ar	requested to be addressed.—August 28, 1888.